

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103; 31ST AND 32ND VIC., CAP. 39;
AND 31ST VIC., CAP. 25.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

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OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF REFORMATORY AND
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND,
DUBLIN CASTLE.

June, 1879.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following as my Annual Report on the Operation of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts in Ireland during the year ending 31st December, 1878, in which Report are detailed the circumstances and progress of the Institutions established under the provisions of those statutes.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN LENTAIGNE,

*Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools,
in Ireland.*

The Right Honorable

JAMES LOWTHER, M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

OF

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

THE Statistical Tables which I append to this Report contain a summary of items of Receipts and Expenditure in the Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Ireland, during the year ending 31st December, 1878. They have been compiled from returns furnished by the Managers of those institutions, and are verified as far as practicable from reports by Governors of Irish Prisons, and through other sources. Seventeenth Report.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

No alteration was made in the circumstances of these institutions during 1878. They still number 10, viz., 5 for males and 5 for females, as under :— Number of schools certified.

For Boys, Protestant, 2; Roman Catholic, 3.

“ Girls, “ 1; “ 4.

No Reformatory School was certified in Ireland since 1870.

The following table gives the number of young offenders in Irish Reformatory Schools on the 31st December in each year, since the passing of the Act for Ireland in 1858 :— Numbers in custody on 31st Dec. in each of the last twenty years.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1859, .	94	46	140	1869, .	631	166	787
1860, .	270	114	384	1870, .	681	175	856
1861, .	399	140	539	1871, .	778	192	970
1862, .	450	141	591	1872, .	838	211	1,049
1863, .	465	141	606	1873, .	883	208	1,089
1864, .	492	146	638	1874, .	879	221	1,100
1865, .	493	149	642	1875, .	935	235	1,160
1866, .	504	154	658	1876, .	860	239	1,099
1867, .	505	157	662	1877, .	824	253	1,077
1868, .	541	160	701	1878, .	835	244	1,079

The number of boys, inmates of Reformatory Schools increased by 11 during the past year, but the number of girls decreased by 9, the total increase being 2.

The religious persuasions of the inmates under detention in those Schools on 31st December, 1878, were :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Roman Catholic,	732	219	951
Protestant,	103	25	128
Total in Schools,	835	244	1,079

Total
number
under war-
rants of
detention.

Besides the actual inmates of the schools on the 31st December, 1878, there were at that date under orders of detention:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On license,	95	5	100
In prison,	4	—	4
Absconded,	10	2	12
Total under warrants of detention,	944	251	1,195
Retained in School (sentences expired), until provided with situations or otherwise disposed of,	—	6	6

The corresponding numbers in 1877 were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In schools,	824	253	1,077
Total under warrants of detention, .	945	258	1,203
Increase in the number of inmates in the schools in 1878, 2.			

Number of
admissions.

The ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools in 1878 were 268, viz., 228 of boys, and 40 of girls, showing an increase in 1878 of 18 boys, and a decrease of 22 girls; total decrease in the number of admissions, 4.

The RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS of young offenders admitted during 1878 were:—Boys—Roman Catholic, 197; Protestant, 31; Girls—Roman Catholic, 33; Protestant, 7.

Young
offenders
committed
in 1878.

The following are the localities from which the young offenders received into Reformatories, in 1878, were committed.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Co. Antrim,	30	5	Limerick City,	1	—
Armagh,	6	2	Londonderry,	1	2
Cavan,	3	—	Drogheda Town,	3	—
Clara,	6	—	Mayo,	3	—
Cork County,	19	1	Meath,	7	—
" City,	24	4	Monaghan,	1	—
Donegal,	1	1	Queen's,	1	1
Down,	5	—	Roscommon,	1	—
Dublin County,	5	—	Sligo,	2	—
" City,	58	13	Tipperary, N.R.,	3	—
Fermanagh,	3	1	" S.R.,	10	3
Galway,	9	—	Tyrone,	2	1
Kerry,	—	1	Waterford County,	5	1
Kildare,	5	2	" City,	2	—
Kilkenny County,	1	—	Wexford,	3	—
" City,	—	1	Wicklow,	1	—
Leitrim,	2	—			
Limerick County,	5	1	Total,	228	40

No young offender was committed to a Reformatory from either of the counties Carlow, King's, Longford, Louth, or Westmeath.

During the past year 1878, in one instance only was a young offender (T. C.), sentenced to a Reformatory, refused admission by the managers of the schools. He was however a boy of weak intellect, scrofulous, and of imperfect vision, and having been sentenced only to detention for a period of 2 years in the school, the managers considered that it would be a waste

of public money to admit him under such circumstances into their institution. Under the 12th section of the Reformatory Schools Act, managers have an option to refuse to admit into their schools young offenders to whom they object. In several instances boys were not accepted by the managers of the Reformatories to which they were sentenced, but in every instance except that already mentioned they were subsequently admitted into some other Reformatory at my request. I am happy to say that the results were for the most part very satisfactory, some remarkable cases of epilepsy were cured, and young offenders reported as most depraved and incorrigible have altogether changed their mode of life under a firm but kind discipline with suitable medical treatment, a nutritive and wholesome diet and hard work. I have always held that the administration of the Criminal Law should be fixed and not subject to an uncertainty in carrying into effect the sentence of the judge, and I have therefore urged managers not to permit any young offender whose reformation is possible to escape Reformatory treatment. The managers of the institutions have accordingly carried out my wishes in this respect. The lady in charge of Spark's Lake Reformatory, Monaghan, has given me authority to accept for her school every Roman Catholic young offender (female), who may be refused admission into other institutions, or whose conduct after admission therein has been found unsatisfactory.

The ages of young offenders received into the schools in 1878, Ages. were on admission—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10 years and under,	19	6	25
Between 10 and 12 years,	72	10	82
„ 12 „ 14 „	82	8	90
„ 14 „ 16 „	55	16	71
Total,	228	40	268

EDUCATION.—98 boys or 43 per cent., and 19 girls or 47·25 per cent., committed to Reformatory Schools in 1878 were totally uneducated. In 1877 the per-centage was 43·8 per cent. of boys and 64·5 of girls.

CRIMINAL STATUS, as tested by previous convictions :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Criminal status.
Not before convicted,	198	37	235	
Once „	28	2	30	
Twice „	2	—	2	
Thrice „	—	1	1	
Total,	228	40	268	

PARENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Parental circumstances.
Both parents dead,	—	—	25	
Deserted by parents, or parents out of jurisdiction,	—	—	28	
Parents destitute or criminal,	—	—	75	
Children illegitimate,	—	—	14	
Parents proceeded against,	—	—	126	
Total,	—	—	268	

Parental
contribu-
tions.

The results in the 126 cases in which proceedings were taken to enforce parental contribution were:—

Orders refused by magistrates on accounts of	
poverty of parent,	13
Placed under contribution,	101
Still under inquiry at the close of the year,	10
Juveniles discharged during proceedings,	2
	<hr/>
	126

Of the 101 cases placed under contribution the following were the weekly rates ordered:—

2 at 5s., 1 at 3s. 6d., 1 at 3s., 7 at 2s. 6d., 10 at 2s., 7 at 1s. 6d., 27 at 1s., 4 at 9d., 26 at 6d., 2 at 5d., 1 at 4d., 9 at 3d., 1 at 2d., 3 at 1d.
Average rate of contribution, 1s. 1d. per week.

Discharges
in 1878.

The DISCHARGES from Reformatory Schools in 1878 amounted to 277, viz., 231 of boys, and 46 of girls. The corresponding numbers for 1877 were—boys, 233; girls, 47; total, 280; showing a decrease of 3 in 1878.

The young offenders discharged were disposed of as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	106	15	121
Placed out through relatives,	99	26	125
Emigrated,	5	3	8
Sent to sea,	1	—	1
Enlisted,	8	—	8
Discharged from disease,	1	1	2
Died,	7	—	7
Absconded and not recovered,	3	1	4
Committed to penal servitude,	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	231	46	277

From the above it appears that 8 young offenders emigrated in 1878 on discharge from the Schools, the corresponding number in 1877 being 16. One boy went to sea in 1878, and 5 in 1877. In 1878 eight boys enlisted, they numbered 21 in the previous year.

DEATHS.

Deaths.
See table
page 120,
Appendix.

No death occurred in any of the Reformatory schools for girls in 1878. Seven, however, of the inmates of the boys' schools died during the year, four of consumption, one of fever, one of inflammation of the lungs, and one boy is reported to have hanged himself. The coroner's jury on the inquiry as to the cause of death were unable to determine from the evidence whether the boy intentionally committed suicide or not; but in their verdict they express themselves satisfied that no blame attached to any person connected with the reformatory in which the death occurred. The Manager of the Institution states that the boy was of a good and cheerful disposition; he had not been punished, and had never expressed himself unhappy or discontented when in the school.

As regards the health of the inmates of the schools during 1878, the fact that no death occurred in any school for females is very satisfactory, and the few deaths in the boys' schools, as well as the absence of zymotic disease in them, are evidence that the sanitary

arrangements in the institutions are satisfactory. I desire, however, to point to one fact, which deserves attention. In some instances boys subject to epileptic fits were reported by the medical officers of the gaols in which they were confined during the periods of their gaol sentences as quite unfit for reformatory treatment. Doubtless, all who have a knowledge of the difficulty of managing adult epileptic offenders in our gaols, who are often the most depraved class of prisoners, will agree in this opinion, so far as adults are concerned, but it is quite different with children. A change to a purer atmosphere is commonly found most efficacious in reducing morbid excitability of the spinal cord. In addition to this the abnormal state of the blood must be rectified, then, with open air exercise and a proper diet, the convulsions usually cease, as the source of the irritation is removed.

I have, therefore, always induced some manager to admit such children into his school, and in every case where the nervous mechanism has not already been quite disorganized the results have been satisfactory.

Physiologists point out how difficult it is to cure the disease except during the periods of infancy, childhood, and early youth. Experience, however, shows that where no structural malformation exists the malady becomes perfectly under control by treatment when adopted at an early age, before the permanent formation of the depraved habits of nerve muscular action, which, when firmly established, are almost impossible to eradicate in after life.

I refer to this matter, because the future of such children mainly depends on their moral and physical treatment in youth. As managers of schools generally entertain such an exaggerated dread of the disease it is necessary I should point out to them the danger of declining the sacred trust confided to them by the Legislature.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

The total ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools since the passing of the Act in 1858, up to 31st December, 1878 (excluding transfers from one school to another), amounted to 4,562, viz. 3,649 boys, and 913 of girls. Total admissions since passing of Act.

The total DISCHARGES during the same period were 3,361, viz. 2,705 of boys, and 656 of girls. Discharges.

The following were the modes of disposal of the above:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	817	255	1,072
„ friends,	947	261	1,208
Emigrated,	509	99	608
Went to sea,	80	—	80
Enlisted,	166	—	166
Discharged in consequence of disease,	29	15	44
„ as incorrigible,	43	7	50
Died,	81	13	94
Absconded and not recovered,	33	6	39
Total,	2,705	656	3,361

Results of
discharges
during three
years.

RESULTS PAST THREE YEARS, 1875-6-7.

The results of the discharges during the years 1875-6-7 were as follows:—

The number of young offenders discharged during the above three years was 789, viz.—656 boys; 133 girls.

Since their discharge 15 boys died; no girls; leaving 641 boys and 133 girls to be reported on.

* BOYS.

The reports in 1878 of results from the training of boys discharged during the above period are much more unfavourable than those forwarded to this office in the year, 1877. The following table shows the results in both years:—

Results in 1877.		Results in 1878.	
479, or 77.1 per cent.,	doing well.	471, or 73.4 per cent.,	doing well.
9, or 1.4 "	doubtful.	12, or 1.8 "	doubtful.
75, or 12.0 "	re-convicted.	85, or 13.2 "	re-convicted.
58, or 9.3 "	lost sight of.	73, or 11.3 "	lost sight of.

GIRLS.

Far different have been the results reported of the training of female young offenders discharged from reformatory schools in Ireland during the above years, 1875-6-7.

Of the 133 girls discharged during the period—

113, or 84.9 per cent.,	are reported doing well.
9, or 6.8 "	" doubtful.
5, or 3.7 "	" re-convicted.
6, or 4.5 "	" lost sight of.

It thus appears that out of 133 girls discharged during 1875-6-7 only 5 were re-convicted of crime; 6 were lost sight of; and 9 are reported as of doubtful conduct.

When we compare these results with those of the previous year, 1877, it will be seen that of 128 girls discharged during the years 1874-5-6, 9 were re-convicted in 1877; 8 were lost sight of; and 15 are returned as of doubtful conduct. These results show that in each year a more careful supervision has been exercised over the conduct of the girls discharged from the schools: hence fewer go astray.

The following are fuller details of results in 1878 of the reformatory treatment of young offenders of both sexes discharged within the three years 1875-6-7:—

—	No. Aftre Reported on.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted.	Unknown.
Roman Catholic Boys, .	556	413	11	70	62
" Girls, .	129	105	7	5	5
Protestant Boys, .	85	53	1	15	11
" Girls, .	11	8	2	—	1

RE-CONVICTIONS IN 1878 OF PERSONS WHO HAD BEEN INMATES OF REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Returns from governors of county and borough gaols.

The following table, compiled from returns furnished by the Governors of County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, shows the number of offenders identified by the police or prison authorities as having at some previous period since the passing of the Act in 1858, been inmates of reformatories, and again committed to prison during the year 1878.

	Males.	Females
Larceny, and illegal possession,	46	2
Drunk, disorderly, assaults, &c.,	42	9
Loitering and concealed with intent,	2	
Military offences and absent from militia training,	7	—
Uttering base coin,	1	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	—
Charged with murder,	1	—
Total,	103	11

Some of these offenders, however, had been discharged from reformatory schools so far back as 1867. One boy was on licence when re-convicted, and another had been discharged from the army as insane, and is now an inmate of a lunatic asylum. The small number of females of this class who are reported to have relapsed into crime is very remarkable.

The total number of young offenders of both sexes discharged from the Irish reformatory schools during the twenty years which have elapsed since the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act in 1858 up to 31st December, 1878, was 3,362.

The large proportional relapses of males who have been inmates of reformatories is mainly due to the fact that the managers of reformatory schools for males in Ireland do not exercise the same careful supervision over their former pupils as the managers of the schools for girls. Besides girls who have been inmates of reformatories generally keep up a correspondence with the managers of the schools, and when in difficulty and danger find in them kind friends and advisers, who procure for them temporary homes in which they can support themselves by their labour, until suitable situations are obtained for them. This important element in the permanent reclamation of the young has hitherto been much lost sight of by the managers of reformatory schools for males in Ireland. In my report for 1877, I called attention to the necessity for the establishment of patronage societies in connexion with reformatory schools, at least for males, in this country—a suggestion which, I trust, will be now adopted. I likewise in that report urged the importance of having all young offenders (males) who, after undergoing reformatory training, relapse into crime, being placed under supervision in order that by being rescued in an early stage of their career for evil, they may be prevented from permanent adhesion to the criminal classes.*

* A photograph is taken of every boy in Glencree Reformatory, and it is found to be a powerful agent in the detection of absconders from the institution. Photography is now used on the Continent, not alone as a detective agent, but likewise as a deterrent, which, however, is in no way considered to cast discredit on the person photographed. It is stated that every member of the police of Paris, from the highest to the lowest

During the first three years after the young offender has left the reformatory school he is surrounded by many dangers. He is tempted to return to his former associates in crime, who are anxious to receive him, and he has not as yet obtained a position among, or relations with, the industrial classes, who still look on him with suspicion. Hence the value to him of being placed in connexion with patronage societies. It is of the utmost importance for the future well being of young offenders, whose parents or other relatives belong themselves to the criminal classes, that they should not be permitted by their influence and advice to lead them back into crime. Under such circumstances, the boy requires more than ordinary protection to keep him in the right way. For want of this well timed care I have known some sad cases of boys having fallen back into crime.

Manager's
report con-
duct of
young
offenders
after dis-
charge.

It is one of the most important duties of managers of reformatory schools to report to my office the conduct of each young offender discharged from their schools during the three years which elapse after they pass from under the control and discipline of the school. Managers if unassisted by the members of patronage societies who reside outside are occasionally misled by friends of their former pupils, whose interest it is to furnish false information respecting their conduct. On one occasion I ascertained that a boy, a former inmate of a reformatory school, whose relatives had reported him as earning his bread respectably in Glasgow, was at the very time in custody in Monaghan Gaol under a criminal charge for larceny.

Returns
from Go-
vernors of
Gaols.

As such cases may sometimes happen, and in order to test the reports of the managers of the schools, I endeavour to obtain from the governors of prisons throughout the Kingdom reports of all commitments and convictions of persons who are recognized as having been at some previous period of their lives inmates of reformatories. Notwithstanding that the governors of gaols give me every assistance in their power, their returns are not compulsory, the machinery of the Prevention of Crime Act not being, under the present state of the law, applicable to such cases.

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN IRELAND DURING 1878.

Criminal
statistics of
juveniles in
Ireland.

The Criminal Statistics for Ireland give the number of ordinary criminals committed to Irish gaols during 1877, as follows:—

Adults (over 16 years of age), males, 26,029; females, 15,492; total, 41,521. Juveniles (under 16), boys, 959; girls, 185; total, 1,144.

The numbers in 1878 were:—

Adults, males, 27,494; females, 15,724; total, 43,218. Juveniles, boys, 946; girls, 143; total, 1,089.

This shows an increase on adult convictions in 1878 of 1,697 or 4 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

is photographed. There also bank clerks and others in offices of trust, having the handling of money do not object to be photographed, and it is considered no more derogatory to them than their giving pecuniary security for the faithful discharge of their duties. The system is found to be a powerful deterrent against breaches of trust. Should the individual be tempted to go astray, he knows that he leaves behind him in his photograph a perfect record for his prompt identification, which will lead to his capture. No honest man need object to be photographed; and I have no doubt that under an improved Reformatory system, photography will be extensively used as a deterrent, and an additional check to prevent relapses into crime.

The number of juveniles was less by 55 in 1878, showing a decrease of 5 per cent. as compared with 1877. Decrease in number of Juveniles committed in 1878.

The following table shows the fluctuation in the commitments during the past 7 years of adults and juveniles:—

	Adults (over 16 years of age).			Juveniles (including commitments to Reformatories).			Per-centage of those under 16 years, to total commitments.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1872	16,929	10,856	27,785	1,068	268	1,336	4.58
1873	19,126	12,363	31,488	1,099	306	1,405	4.27
1874	22,723	13,631	36,554	1,039	165	1,204	3.18
1875	23,207	13,901	37,108	881	182	1,063	2.65
1876	24,887	15,012	39,899	930	196	1,125	2.74
1877	26,029	15,492	41,521	959	185	1,144	2.66
1878	27,494	15,724	43,218	940	143	1,089	2.52

The decrease in the proportion of young offenders under 16 committed to gaols although trifling is satisfactory as contrasted with the condition of the young criminal population before the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The items of receipt and expenditure in each of the different reformatory schools in Ireland during the past year will be found in Appendix VIII., pages 121-2-3. Receipts and Expenditure in Reformatory Schools

The following is the summary of total amounts received and expended during the years 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878:—

RECEIPTS.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury payments,	17,584 11 5	18,148 7 1	17,991 18 0	16,896 15 1
Subscriptions, legacies, &c., . .	732 4 10	885 1 8	607 12 0	482 5 9
Contributions from rates, . . .	7,587 16 9	8,112 5 7	7,053 5 2	7,438 10 9
Sundries,	26 11 4	79 5 4	54 4 4	42 8 8
Profits on industrial depart- ments,	1,815 10 0	2,079 0 1	2,082 12 5	2,061 5 11
	27,749 0 4	29,294 19 4	27,511 12 11	26,813 11 11

EXPENDITURE.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and rations to officers, . .	4,762 15 4	4,632 10 8	4,546 7 2	4,364 4 9
Food of inmates,	9,925 1 0	10,461 5 4	9,082 9 0	10,013 1 10
Clothing,	2,050 15 4	2,224 2 0	2,048 2 10	3,020 7 0
Washing,	1,910 18 11	1,826 14 10	1,843 8 7	1,865 3 0
Repairs, rates, &c.,	906 15 4	1,010 8 9	698 1 11	752 1 8
Furniture, &c.,	1,129 5 2	1,207 8 9	1,031 2 5	1,023 16 11
Printing,	486 19 9	505 14 6	366 1 1	388 7 1
Travelling and police,	505 14 11	273 0 0	279 17 7	265 3 0
Medical,	261 8 7	328 6 6	820 4 2	830 9 8
Sundries,	515 8 5	623 5 0	807 8 0	1,015 2 6
Rent,	669 10 0	882 10 6	382 10 6	382 10 6
Interest,	619 10 0	680 2 7	628 17 4	857 2 5
Disposal,	817 3 3	1,053 19 6	1,070 5 4	897 14 1
Building,	2,337 15 1	4,147 13 0	4,812 12 0	2,979 14 2
Loss on industrial departments, .	37 11 7	38 0 9	—	—
	27,427 13 1	30,496 14 2	29,819 0 11	28,356 4 4

Contributions for Maintenance from local rates.

The above return shows that the total receipts for the maintenance of Reformatory Schools in Ireland amounted to £26,863 11s. 11d. in 1878, of which sum £16,898 15s. 1d. was contributed out of Treasury vote, and £7,358 16s. 9d. from local rates, as under:—

Counties and Boroughs.	£	s.	d.	Counties and Boroughs.	£	s.	d.
Antrim,	935	14	11	Limerick City,	226	5	6
Armagh,	128	0	8	Londonderry,	89	10	0
Carlow,	15	4	8	Longford,	35	10	1
Cavan,	41	11	0	Louth,	23	5	0
Clare,	82	13	2	Drogheda Town,	—	—	—
Cork County,	298	12	7	Mayo,	72	12	8
City,	467	14	5	Meath,	54	4	6
Down,	137	2	10	Monaghan,	90	18	10
Dublin County,	327	5	2	Queen's,	38	10	5
City,	2,568	18	10	Roscommon,	17	3	4
Donegal,	37	7	8	Sligo,	52	12	3
Fermanagh,	55	11	7	Tipperary,	219	6	8
Galway County,	149	8	0	Tyrone,	73	5	4
Town,	22	17	5	Waterford County,	174	18	11
Kerry,	148	12	0	City,	40	6	5
Kildare,	127	0	8	Westmeath,	32	7	0
Kilkenny County,	78	10	6	Wexford,	153	7	3
City,	30	6	8	Wicklow,	122	17	6
King's,	30	16	2				
Leitrim,	32	14	10				
Limerick County,	145	12	2	Total,	7,358	16	9

Cost for maintenance in reformatory schools.

The amount of voluntary subscriptions in 1878 was £482 5s. 9d., being £125 6s. 3d. less than in previous year. The industrial profits were £2,081 5s. 11d., being £11 6s. 6d. less than in 1877.

The average cost per head for maintenance, including rent and disposal, was £22 17s. 6d. for boys, and £24 12s. 3d. for girls.

The highest cost per head for boys was £25 16s. 7d. (at Rehoboth), the lowest £18 11s. 3d. (Upton).

The highest cost for girls was £26 3s. (Ballinasloe) the lowest £22 11s. 6d. (Monaghan).

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Industrial schools.

The number of certified Industrial Schools in Ireland on 31st December, 1878, was 50. No new school was certified since August, 1875.

The schools are distributed thus:—

	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.
Boys,	8	5
Girls,	32	4
Young boys and girls (at Killarney),*	1	—
Total,	41	9

Number of inmates in 1878.

The number of inmates in Industrial Schools on 31st December, 1878, was 4,889 (1,869 boys, 3,020 girls). Of these 18 boys and 82 girls were not paid for out of Treasury Grant (as they were in excess of the limit fixed by the Rules of the Schools). These were supported

* The School for girls, and that for young boys at Killarney, although under the same management, have each a separate certificate. The one certified in 1869, the other in 1872. The children of each sex reside in buildings sufficiently distant one from the other, but all attend the National school under the Industrial School managers.

by the managers as voluntary inmates. There were at that time 333 children on license (boys, 104, girls, 229), absconded and not recovered, 12 (boys). The total under orders of detention, 5,234 (boys 1,985, girls 3,249). Total number of inmates paid for out of Treasury Grant on the 31st December, 1878, was 4,789. The corresponding numbers in 1877 were, in schools 4,853 (boys 1,850, girls 3,003); under orders of detention, 5,261 (boys 1,964, girls 3,297), showing an increase of 19 boys and 17 girls in the number of inmates of the schools in 1878.

Total number of inmates paid for out of Treasury Grant 31st December, 1877, was 4,762.

The ADMISSIONS to Industrial Schools in 1878, deducting transfers and re-committals, were 807 (324 boys, 483 girls). Admissions.

The AGES on admission were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Ages.
Under 6 years,*	11	19	30	
From 6 to 8,	43	148	191	
" 8 to 10,	104	136	240	
" 10 to 12,	104	115	219	
" 12 to 14,	62	65	127	
Total,	324	483	807	

The FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Family circumstances.
Illegitimate,	16	20	36	
Both parents dead,	70	120	190	
Father dead,	36	35	71	
Mother dead,	23	13	36	
Deserted by parents, or parents out of jurisdiction,	41	90	131	
One or both parents destitute, or criminal,	111	196	307	
Both parents alive, and not included under any of the above heads,	27	9	36	
Total,	324	483	807	

Only 143 of the 807 children sent to Industrial Schools in Ireland during 1878 had one parent or parents who were in a position to be sued for their maintenance. Of these the fathers were dead in 71 cases. Result of proceedings before magistrates.

The results of proceedings taken against parents of children admitted in 1878 were:—

Orders for payment refused by magistrates on account of poverty of parents,	17
Orders for payment granted,	82
Children discharged or died during inquiries,	15
Not yet brought before the court, pending improvement in parents circumstances,	23
No inquiries yet made, children not being paid for by Treasury,	6
Total,	143

* Children under six years of age are not chargeable to Treasury.

When the circumstances of any parent who is destitute improve, proceedings are taken to enforce parental payments from him, so soon as the fact becomes known.

In 82 cases
parents
ordered to
contribute,

Of the 82 parents placed under contribution, the following were the rates of payment ordered:—

	s.	d.				s.	d.			
2 to pay	5	0	per week.			1 to pay	0	9	per week.	
1 "	3	0	"			4 "	0	7	"	
2 "	2	6	"			22 "	0	6	"	
8 "	2	0	"			2 "	0	4	"	
3 "	1	6	"			13 "	0	3	"	
1 "	1	3	"			5 "	0	2	"	
14 "	1	0	"			3 "	0	1	"	
1 "	0	10	"							

DISCHARGES.

Discharges
in 1878.

The DISCHARGES from Industrial Schools in 1878 were—of boys 290, of girls 474, total 764. Showing a decrease of 17 in the number of discharges of boys and 18 in that of girls as compared with 1877.

The modes of disposal of the children discharged were as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	147	281	428
Placed out through friends,	65	113	178
Emigrated,	2	18	20
Sent to sea,	36	—	36
Enlisted,	1	—	1
Discharged in consequence of disease,	3	6	9
Committed to reformatories,	7	4	11
Died,	21	41	62
Absconded, and not recovered,	2	—	2
Discharged by Chief Secretary, grounds set forth in orders for detention being sufficient,	6	11	17
Total,	290	474	764

DEATHS.

Deaths,
see table
p. 155.

The deaths in the schools for boys were less by four in 1878, than in 1877, but the number of deaths in the girls' schools were greater by nine than in the previous year. The deaths occurred in 26 schools—(See table 20, Appendix). The above mortality gives a death-rate of 1.17 per cent. or one in every 85 inmates in 1878. (In 1877 the death-rate was one in every 83 of the children).

The causes of death were, 33 from consumption and other lung diseases, 10 from diseases of the brain and tubercular meningitis, 7 from other forms of scrofula and mesenteric disease, 1 from epilepsy, and 10 from other maladies, including 1 from heart disease. One boy was accidentally drowned.

It is satisfactory to observe that the only deaths from zymotic diseases in the schools during 1878 were 3 from fever and 1 from small pox, notwithstanding that scarlatina and small pox prevailed in many districts in the neighbourhood of the schools. I regret,

however, to add that the deaths in the schools from scrofula in its various forms were numerous. It is the great scourge which carries off so many victims from amongst the children of the houseless poor; and in no other part of the British Islands is struma so prevalent as in Ireland,* but for its ravages, the number of deaths in Irish Industrial Schools would be reduced to a very small fraction of their population.

Scrofula the principal cause of deaths.

As has been observed in former reports it is generally admitted that the use of a coarse diet, containing little nutriment in comparison to its bulk, by very young children is one of the primary causes of scrofula. Such food cannot be sufficiently assimilated by their tender vital organs in the first years of life, and an impoverished and vitiated circulation is the consequence, which circulation is insufficient to build up and nourish the vital mechanism in the future man. Hence the normal development of the functions is checked, and the child grows up with impaired organism, and in many instances the strumous taint; having already, before their admission into the schools, taken firm hold on the constitutions of the children, it resists all efforts to eradicate it from the system.

The TOTAL ADMISSIONS to certified Industrial Schools (excluding transfers) amounted up to December 31st, 1878, to—boys, 3,449; girls, 5,961; total, 9,410.

Total admissions and discharges since the passing of the Act.

The TOTAL DISCHARGES to same date (excluding transfers) amounted to—boys, 1,449; girls, 2,644; total, 4,093.

These were thus disposed of:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Employment or service,	614	1,424	2,038
To friends,	305	559	864
Emigrated,	39	175	214
Sent to sea,	125	—	125
Enlisted,	47	—	47
Discharged as diseased,	46	58	104
Committed to reformatory schools,	43	34	77
Died,	156	236	392
Absconded and not recovered,	14	3	17
Discharged on account of illegal commitments,	60	155	225
Total,	1,449	2,644	4,093

4,093 children have been discharged from Industrial Schools in Ireland during the years which have elapsed since the passing of the Industrial Schools Act for Ireland. Of these only 214 emigrated on discharge from the schools; 125 boys went to sea, and 47 enlisted. The remainder found a home in Ireland, where it is hoped that the result of their training will ultimately have a beneficial effect on the working classes of the country.

As regards the moral and industrial training of the children in the schools it is, as a rule, each year progressing according as

* NOTE.—Taking the relative numbers of the deaf, dumb, and blind, as given in the last Census return, to be a fair average of the amount of scrofula in different parts of the United Kingdom, Ireland appears to have a greater proportion of persons who suffer under the malady than elsewhere. The number of those so affected being one in every 455 of the population in that country. In England and Wales the proportion is one in every 686, and in Scotland, one in every 658.

Results fees
not paid for
Industrial
School
children.

the system becomes more thoroughly understood by managers. The progress of the children in scholastic acquirements in many of the Industrial schools is likewise most satisfactory. In schools managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, the advancement of each pupil in the classes is tested by Inspectors of the Board, who are all well qualified examiners; but results fees are not paid by the Board for Industrial school children, nor are the monitors by whom they are taught paid. If results fees were paid for this class of children, as for the externs who attend the schools, I am of opinion that the expenditure, although trifling in amount, would do much to promote the scholastic education in such schools, and would be attended with the greatest advantages to the children. This disqualification of Industrial school teachers from receiving results fees when earned, has done much to prevent managers from placing their schools under the National Board. I still adhere to the opinion which I expressed in my report for 1875, that the scheme for payment by results should be adopted.

Salaries of
teachers in
Work-
houses paid
by Treas-
ury.

The salaries of teachers in Irish workhouses are, as in England, defrayed by the Treasury. Results fees are likewise paid to teachers for children who are boarded out of workhouses, by the Guardians, and who attend the National schools of the places where they reside, whereas the teachers of Industrial schools are deprived of the stimulus for exertion which results fees give, so far as regards the pupils placed in their charge by the State.

A sum between £9,000 and £10,000 is paid annually out of the Consolidated Fund for salaries to teachers of workhouses in Ireland. They number upwards of 300.

Without frequent inspections and examinations of pupils in schools, there is always danger that the teaching will not be effective. In some schools I have no guarantee that the educational progress of each pupil is tested; I am, therefore, often compelled to trust to the reports of the managers, without receiving an official guarantee that they are correct.

Results,
see table,
p. 136-7.

The RESULTS of Industrial Schools, as tested by the numbers doing well, convicted, doubtful, and unknown, are as follows:—

Discharges
during the
year
1875-6-7.

The total number discharged in the three years 1875-6-7 was 2,152, viz., boys, 815; girls, 1,337.

Of these, 23 boys and 8 girls were committed to Reformatories, 72 boys and 89 girls died in the schools, and 41 boys and 73 girls whose detention orders were deemed insufficient were discharged by the Chief Secretary.

The total to be reported on up to 31st December, 1878, was therefore, 1,846, viz., 679 boys, 1,167 girls.

Of the boys, 13 died after discharge, leaving 666 to be reported on, of whom—

539, or 80.9 per cent., were reported as doing well.

10, or 1.5 " " doubtful.

5, or 0.74 " " convicted.

108, or 16.2 " " unknown.

4, or 0.6 " were recommitted to an Industrial School.

Of the 1,167 girls, 20 have since died, leaving 1,147 to be reported on, of whom—

1,070, or 93·2 per cent.,	were reported doing well.
30, or 2·6 "	" doubtful.
2, or 0·17 "	" convicted.
42, or 3·6 "	" unknown.
3, or 0·26 "	were recommitted to an Industrial School.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

In the *boys'* schools the cost per head, including rent, interest, and expenses of disposal, but omitting profit and loss on Industrial departments, ranged from £28 15s. 4d. at Limerick to £18 17s. 2d. at Boys' Home, Cork. The cost in the two schools for young boys was £18 14s. 1d. at Drogheda, and £20 12s. at Cappoquin. In the Killarney schools for young boys and girls the cost was £19 13s. 1d. Cost per head—boys;

In the *girls'* schools the cost per head varied from £27 5s. 9d. Girls, at Monaghan, and £27 3s. 6d. at Bray, to £17 11s. 8d. at St. Anne's, Galway, £16 1s. 3d. at Queenstown, and £16 8s. 10d. at Sligo.

In the *boys'* schools the profits on Industrial departments averaged £1 7s. 8d. per head at Artane; £3 1s. 11d. at Limerick; £1 19s. at Salthill; £2 1s. at Greenmount; £1 17s. 9d. at St. Joseph's, Tralee, and £1 10s. 9d. at St. Nicholas', Cork. A loss occurred in only one school ("Milltown," Belfast). No profit or loss is shown in the Gibraltar ship, as the boys in it do not work for the public. The average profits in the 11 boys' schools was £1 11s. 2d. per head. Profits.

In the *girls'* schools the largest profits were £4 10s. 4d. per head at Sligo; £2 17s. 3d. at Bray; £3 4s. 11d. at Monaghan; £2 16s. at Hampton House; £2 11s. 10d. at Heytesbury-street; £2 10s. 5d. at Kilkenny; Nil at Thurles. The average profit per head in the 35 girls' schools was £1 13s. 2d. per head.

At page 138 *et post*, Appendix VIII., will be found the items of receipts and expenditure in each industrial school in Ireland during 1878.

The total receipts in 1878 were £98,351 0s. 6d., the expenditure £116,092 8s. 2d., towards which expenditure the Treasury contributed £62,181 19s. 5d., or more than one-half. Receipts and expenditure.

The amount received from Voluntary Subscriptions was £5,903 3s. 8d. in 1878. Industrial profits realized £7,272 10s. 5d., and £20,444 3s. 9d. were contributed out of local rates from counties and boroughs. See Appendix, Table 23, p. 157.

In 1869 the first Industrial School in Ireland was certified.

In that year a sum of £2,568 4s. was paid out of the Treasury Grant for the maintenance of the few children (248) admitted into the schools during the year.

The following table, compiled from returns made by managers to this office, shows the receipts and expenditure in the schools since that date.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Receipts.

	1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.			1882.			1883.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
General Accounts,	8,492	20	4	12,400	0	0	10,298	0	0	10,045	10	0	10,040	20	0	10,000	0	0
Academy fees, &c.,	1,000	0	0	8,210	10	0	12,000	0	0	24,000	0	0	8,210	0	0	8,000	0	0
Government Donations,	100	0	0	8,000	10	0	8,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Voluntary Donations,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Office of Education,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Expenses,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Industrial profits,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total receipts,	10,000	20	4	20,710	10	0	20,400	0	0	20,145	10	0	20,140	20	0	20,100	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

	1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.			1882.			1883.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salaries of officers,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Salaries of clerks,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Food of prisoners,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Costs of clothing,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Washing, fuel, and light,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Repairs, rates and rents,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Expenses and sundries,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Printing, &c.,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Travelling, &c.,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Medical expenses, &c.,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Books, stationery, &c.,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Tools,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Laundry,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
General,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Less on Industrial Department,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenditure,	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0

PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Parental contributions.

The amounts collected from parents and step-parents of the inmates of Reformatory and Industrial Schools during the last six years were:—

—	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dublin,	238 7 5	259 9 2	301 19 9	343 11 5	369 7 9	376 14 2
In the provinces,	203 2 11	243 0 1	299 0 7	372 0 8	380 0 3	399 10 8
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS:						
Dublin,	52 1 3	61 8 4	85 0 7	88 1 8	110 18 5	96 7 9
In the provinces,	279 19 8	368 12 5	395 13 11	456 14 7	516 8 6	539 9 8
Total,	773 11 3	933 10 0	1,081 14 10	1,258 8 4	1,376 9 11	1,412 2 3

The preceding table shows that £776 4s. 10d. was collected in 1878 from parents and guardians of young offenders confined in Reformatory Schools, towards the reimbursement to the treasury of the expenses of their maintenance in the schools.

From parents of young offenders in Reformatories.

The number of young offenders in these schools on the 31st December, 1878, was 1,079. But although at that time 4,789 children were inmates of Industrial Schools in Ireland only £635 17s. 5d. was collected from their parents and relatives under similar circumstances in 1878, and £627 1s. 11d. in 1877, notwithstanding that 20 per cent. is allowed the Royal Irish Constabulary for collecting Parental Moneys in the provinces, and 25 per cent. is paid to two collectors in the Dublin district. The small amounts collected from parents and step-parents of children in Industrial Schools may in part be due to the fact, that the power given under the 25th section of the Irish Reformatory Schools Act to magistrates to imprison parents of young offenders in Reformatories in default of payment of the amounts ordered by the court, do not apply to cases proceeded against under the Industrial Schools Act, and therefore persons liable to contribute who have no chattels cannot be imprisoned for the debt.

From parents of children in Industrial Schools.

The chief cause, however, is that the great majority of the children in Irish Industrial Schools are either orphans, illegitimate, or their parents and relatives are in great poverty; and the children are for the most part of a much more derelict and neglected class than the inmates of Reformatories or of Industrial Schools in the other parts of the United Kingdom. For instance, 807 children were received into Industrial Schools in Ireland during 1878. Of these only 36 children had both parents living who were not either paupers or criminals, or who had not deserted their children and fled the country.

Children in Industrial Schools in Ireland more derelict and neglected than those in Reformatories.

The Industrial Schools Act for Ireland differs in some respect from those in force in England and Scotland, hence many children who would be legal objects for admission into Industrial Schools in England and Scotland are excluded from such institutions in Ireland.

Classes in English and Scotch Acts omitted in the Statute for Ireland.

The Irish statute restricts admissions into these schools to two classes of children—viz., First, destitute orphans without either of their parents living, or beggars and derelict children found wandering without a home or proper guardianship.

The second class consists of the offspring of habitual criminals, the associates of thieves, or others who, hovering on the brink of crime, have been rescued from the fate which otherwise awaited them.

New form substituted for that in Statute.

In consequence of the large number of applications for admission into Industrial Schools in Ireland, it became necessary to rigorously restrict the orders of detention to such cases as came precisely within the provisions of the Irish Act. For that object a new form of detention order prepared by the Law Adviser of the Crown has been substituted for form A in the schedule of the Irish Act. And that form is now the only one in use in Ireland. (See Form, Appendix IV., p. 100.)

Results.

Notwithstanding the classes from which the inmates of these schools have been taken, results, as shown at page 18 of this report, are evidence of the success which has attended their management. That success has been greatest in the schools where the home influences have been most judiciously exercised and where every arrangement of a mere institutional character has, as far as possible, been avoided, where the diet has been of a generous and nutritious character, and where self-control, forbearance towards others, truthfulness, thrift, and persevering industry are inculcated. In such schools cleanliness and order, and the strict conventionalities of civilized life are enforced, and the use of the warm bath, as well as constant open-air exercise in the country are practised.

One of these schools was lately visited by a distinguished naval officer, who made the following entry in the visitors' book: "This institution possesses the order and cleanliness of a man-of-war, with the love and devotion of a home," an observation which has been since endorsed by others whose opinions on the subject are of the highest value.

Instruction in handicrafts most important.

Next to the moral teaching and training of the inmates of these schools, I place instruction in handicrafts as the most important education which they can receive. To train in early life the bodily functions of the future artisan, the eye, the ear, the organs of voice, and, above all, the hand, under competent instructors, is of the utmost importance for the success of the child in his subsequent career, and such training of young persons is now becoming universal in civilized nations. The Congress of the United States established Industrial Training Colleges in 1862, and the trustees of the Cooper Union of New York, in their report just published, state that they consider schools of industry a better safeguard against anarchy than schools of knowledge. With that object they have established schools where all classes and both sexes are taught technical industries. Those endowed with superior artistic faculties are instructed in the higher branches of art, and others of inferior intelligence, are trained to mechanical and less difficult occupations. They report that the pupils of their day and evening schools at times number 3,000 daily, a large number of whom are females.

The Cooper Union, New York.

It is stated that the city guilds of London propose to establish technical schools. Other associations in London are following in

their wake, and the London School Board has now introduced the kinder-garten instruction and work into 172 of their infant schools.

Numerous similar schools exist in the different nations on the continent of Europe—more especially in Paris, where large numbers of young females are instructed in all the higher branches of art as well as in household duties. In these schools they are taught wood engraving, painting on porcelain and ivory, enamel, and working in metals, jewellery, and goldsmiths' work, watch-making and diamond-cutting, printing, bookbinding, and many other works which in this country are only practised by men.

Technical
Schools in
Paris.

Millinery, silk-weaving, and household works are also taught, and it is stated that there is not a lady in Paris but is anxious to secure a cook from M. Groult's School of Cookery at Vitry-sur-Seine, where a large number of girls are instructed in scientific cookery, with a knowledge of chemistry applied to that art.

School of
cookery,
Vitry-sur-
Seine.

I have dwelt on this subject because in Ireland there are still some persons who entertain the notion that pauper children should not be technically educated, although the prejudice is fast disappearing, and some of those who, in the first years of Industrial Schools, were opposed to the teaching of trades industries to children of this class, are now amongst the warmest supporters of the system.

When, however, such examples are before us, no reasonable man can hesitate to follow in the path which has helped to lead to prosperity in other nations. By such a course we will, to a certain degree, stop the source from which the unproductive classes spring, and entail benefits on the country which are incalculable. In my opinion the system could be brought to such perfection that most men and women dependent on the work of their hands for support might be trained to be self-supporting, and so take their places in the community of labour.

Lunacy is on the increase in Ireland; at least the numbers in the asylums are increasing. They were 12,380 in 1877, and 12,585 in 1878. The last return is for 1877. In that year there were 3,372 pauper lunatics in workhouses whose cost is not given, and 8,183 in pauper District Lunatic Asylums, the cost for care and maintenance of which in 1877 was £200,031 17s. 1d., averaging £23 17s. 3d. for each. Of this sum the Treasury paid £80,379 16s., a larger amount than is contributed out of the Consolidated Fund towards the care and maintenance of all the inmates of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in this kingdom.

Lunacy.

If to this be added the cost of lunatics in Union Workhouses, it will be seen what a heavy burden the care of these unfortunate beings imposes on the occupiers of land in this country. Science teaches us how many of these might have been rescued from their deplorable fate by proper nurture and training in early youth, and how many bright intellects, now hopelessly deranged, might, under other circumstances, have become ornaments to society, and useful citizens, contributing to—not depending on the rates for support.

I desire to bring this matter prominently before the Grand Juries of the counties and boroughs of Ireland, who are asked to contribute a sum not exceeding 2s. 6d. per head weekly, towards

Habits and
character
formed
during first
years of life.

the care and maintenance of children in Industrial Schools. Those children would otherwise be in workhouses or asylums, where they must be supported out of the rates, at a greater cost than the 2s. 6d. which the Managers ask, and they would not have the technical and moral training which the schools supply. It should be remembered that the habits and character of the future man are formed during the first years of life, at a period when hereditary tendency for evil can be eradicated, and a new mode of action substituted, which, when acquired and established, becomes so completely a second nature as to shape his character, and guide his future conduct through life.

If at that age a healthy circulation exists, the normal growth of the brain is developed. The volitional powers of the individual become, under a judicious training, subordinated to control the passions, as well as the emotional and animal tendencies of the individual. But if, on the contrary, from hereditary and constitutional causes, and early influences and associations of the most degrading kind, the thoughts are determinately drawn away from the higher class of motives, and the attention becomes fixed upon the gratification of the selfish and malevolent propensities, human nature acquires (as Dr. Carpenter observes at page 425 in his admirable work on Mental Physiology) far more of the Satanic than the Divine character.

Wisdom has not left us a more valuable precept than that of Proverbs: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and in his old age he will not depart from it." I have for many years given much attention to the subject of the treatment of paupers and criminals, and have endeavoured to study their impulses and emotional tendencies, and have satisfied my mind that the future good of this country depends on the proper training of the young before depraved habits become fixed, which are so difficult to uproot in afterlife.

The managers of Juvenile Reformatories well know that there is no child whose heart cannot be touched by a judicious mixture of restraint and kindness, tempered by firmness, by fostering habits of self-control and self-reliance; at the same time invigorating his whole nature—mental and physical. The children most difficult to manage are those who inherit from their parents blood poisoned by alcohol, the peculiar character of which is to weaken the powers of self-control over the emotional passions in proportion as the alcoholized blood has taken possession of the brain, especially in constitutions in which the lower animal tendencies habitually preponderate. The brain of man, which is ordinarily about $\frac{1}{12}$ of the weight of the body, receives $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the entire circulation. If that circulation be contaminated by hereditary alcoholism from the parent, it may still, by judicious treatment, be freed from its contamination, and a healthful nutrition of the brain established, so as to obtain a sound mind and body.

It may be considered that I have dwelt too long on this subject, but it is one of vital importance, and the medical study and experience of more than half a century have given me advantages which managers of schools do not ordinarily possess.

The principles of free trade having opened our markets to the

competition of every nation on the globe, it behoves us to relieve the land and the country itself of every burden which, if permitted to continue, must lead to pauperism. Any nation or family which purchases everything for household use, and produces nothing, must be pauperised.

Ulster can hold its ground. Its industries are reviving, but in other provinces the few manufactures we possessed have almost disappeared. The paper mills of the county Dublin, once a prosperous industry, giving large employment to the people, have, for the most part, ceased to work. The once-flourishing poplin trade of Dublin is now confined to the produce of a few looms in the factories of some benevolent persons, who endeavour, as far as in them lies, to prevent it from becoming quite extinct. Every article of household use now comes from abroad.

The United States, through their powerful steamboats on the great Atlantic highway, have already taken possession of our markets for their manufactures, and the time is fast coming when, unless we exert ourselves, they will secure a monopoly of agricultural produce, as they have already of skilled industries. The Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington reports that a breadth of country nearly equal to the whole land of England was under wheat last year in the States, and the estimate for the present year is sixty millions of bushels more. Their wheatfields are measured in miles, their oxen by tens of thousands, and their butter and cheeses by tons. Last year, in Ohio, the wheat crop was 30,000,000 bushels. In Texas 450,000 acres are devoted to wheat. In Oregon scratch the ground, drop the seed, and year after year crops will arise. At Minnesota the brothers Grandin have a farm of 38,000 acres, most of which is good wheat land, besides a stock farm of 2,700 acres. Nearly all the wheat and stock of these farms come to Europe.

The freight on butter and cheese last year, from the States, cost £200,000. In California, where butter forms the chief produce, many of the dairymen are Swiss and Scotch. 150,000,000 pounds of cheese and 35,000,000 pounds of butter are stated to be annually made in the United States.

According to the last return their milch cows numbers 13,000,000, six times more than are in Great Britain. Their cattle are 20,000,000; their sheep, 34,000,000; swine, 32,000,000, and 12,000,000 of horses and mules are employed for carting and the cultivation of the land.

We must add to this, the enormous quantities of produce which come from all parts of the continent of Europe and from the East, and the facilities which the west coast of Europe possesses of competing with America in driving us out of the English market, and it is evident we have no resource left but to train our people to industry, and to bring our butter and other agricultural produce to that excellence which it once enjoyed when it commanded the highest price in the English market.*

Ten years have elapsed since the Industrial school system was

* See Report of Royal Agricultural Society on state of Butter Trade in Ireland, Appendix VI., page 103.

established in Ireland. Although resting on a different basis from that of the English and Scotch schools, it has been a marked success.

In Ireland the buildings must be first erected, furnished, and fitted up by private individuals before the school can be certified, and then only the maintenance, teaching, and training of the children can be paid for out of public money, while in Great Britain all may be paid for out of the rates. The result, however, in Ireland has been satisfactory. Benevolent persons have spontaneously come forward and supplied funds for the necessary expenditure according as it was required.

So much of the success of an Industrial school depends on the efficiency of the industrial training of the children, and it is so necessary that they should be made first-class workers with a thorough knowledge of the higher branches of their trades, that, in my opinion, no expense should be spared in the attainment of that object. Were the statutable powers of the Board of Works to advance money on loans for public purposes, extended to promote the objects of Industrial schools in Ireland, I would then be in a position to insist on a much further development of trades and the purchase of the requisite machinery than I am at present. It is only by excellence that a sufficiently remunerative pecuniary return can be obtained. This applies alike to the artisan as to the professional man. A half educated person, whether in a profession or a trade, will starve, while, perhaps, his inferior in intellect, who has been trained to use the powers by which he is endowed to the fullest extent reaps a plentiful harvest. The artisan who has not technical knowledge to finish his work well, no matter how clever he may be, never will earn a competence.

The Managers of Industrial Schools are now training nearly 5,000 children with a devotion which must ensure success. Their lives and energies are given, in many cases, gratuitously to the work; and some have embarked their property in the undertaking to provide suitable accommodation and appliances for their pupils. Each year the system is becoming more firmly established, and with the approval of all right-minded men. The good and the noble, not merely by title, but by nature, now aid the managers by their support in the high and holy work which they have undertaken. Lady Rossmore, and the Earls of Meath, Granard, and Kenmare, have founded Industrial schools in their own districts, and the late Earl of Clancarty was one of the warmest supporters of the system. But the success our Industrial schools have attained is largely to be attributed to the unceasing care bestowed upon their development by successive Viceroys, who have from the commencement taken every opportunity to encourage the earnest men and women who conduct the work. Even while this was passing through press, the present Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough gave a Fête at the Viceregal Lodge to the boys of all the Industrial schools of the neighbourhood of Dublin. At that Fête upwards of 1,000 boys were assembled for a day of enjoyment, to which they will through life look back with grateful remembrance.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector.*

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

LIST of REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in IRELAND, with date of Certificate, Locality, Name of Corresponding Manager, and Sex and Religion of Young Offenders received.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, . . .	1. Malone Reformatory School for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 13th March, 1860. Manager, Mr. David Barclay.
CORK, . . .	2. St. Patrick's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Upton. Certified 6th July, 1860. Manager, Rev. John Hayde.
DUBLIN, . . .	3. High Park Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Drumcondra, Dublin. Certified 21st December, 1858. Manager, Mrs. Mary Tobin.
" . . .	4. Reformatory School for Protestant boys, 3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin. Certified 18th November, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
" . . .	5. Reformatory School for Protestant girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified 12th April, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
GALWAY, . . .	6. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Ballinasloe. Certified 23rd December, 1863. Manager, Mrs. Mary Burke.
KING'S CO.,* . .	7. King's County Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Philipstown. Certified 22nd December, 1870. Manager, Rev. P. Newman.
LIMERICK, . . .	8. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 25th January, 1859. Manager, Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.
MONAGHAN,† . .	9. Spark's Lake Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 29th July, 1859. Manager, Mrs. M. A. Crotty.
WICKLOW, . . .	10. St. Kevin's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Glencree, Enniskerry. Certified 12th April, 1859. Manager, Rev. M. Gaughren.

* A Penal Reformatory is attached to this Institution.

† This Institution holds the place of a Penal Reformatory for Roman Catholic girls, and to it are transferred all those considered incorrigible in other Reformatory Schools.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, showing locality, &c.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, . .	1. The Ulster Industrial School Training Ship <i>Gibraltar</i> , for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 22nd June, 1872. Hon. Secretary, Capt. Albert Dent, R.N., Belfast.
" . .	2. Hampton House Industrial School for Protestant girls, near Belfast. Certified 13th April, 1874. C.M.—Miss E. M. Woodroffe.
" . .	3. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Milltown, Belfast. This is a transfer of the certificate from the school, Donegal-street, Belfast, certified 27th August, 1869. Re-certified 11th January, 1873. C.M.—Rev. John P. Greene, c.c., Belfast.
" . .	4. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Belfast. Certified 27th August, 1869. C.M.—Rev. A. Macaulay, Belfast.
CAVAN, . .	1. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cavan. Certified 1st October, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine Murphy.
CORK, . .	1. St. Aloysius' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Clonskilly. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. T. Murray.
" . .	2. St. Coleman's Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Queenstown. Certified 5th September, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill.
" . .	3. Our Lady of Mercy Industrial School for R. C. girls, Kinsale. Certified 19th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Joanna Bridgeman.
" . .	4. The Home Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Marble-hill, Blackrock, county Cork. This is a transfer from the school on the South-terrace, Cork, which was certified 28th July, 1871. Re-certified 25th February, 1873. C.M.—Robert C. Hall, esq., Cork.
" . .	5. St. Finbar's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sunday's Well, Cork. Certified 29th April, 1870. New Buildings re-certified for an increased number of children, 2nd December, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Devereux.
" . .	6. Greenmount Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Edmund A. Shanahan.
" . .	7. St. Nicholas' Industrial School for Protestant boys, Cork. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Rev. George Webster, D.D., Rector of St. Nicholas', Cork.
" . .	8. Training Home Industrial School for Protestant girls, Union-quay, a transfer from Glanmire and Passage West school. Certified 25th October, 1870. Re-certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Miss Elizabeth M. Woodroffe.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

County	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
DUBLIN, . .	1. Artane Industrial School for R. C. boys, Artane. Certified 9th July, 1870. C.M.—Rev. Thomas A. Hooper.
"	2. Booterstown Industrial School for R. C. girls, Booterstown. Certified 10th November, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Jane Forde.
"	3. St. Mary's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Lakelands, Sandymount. Certified 25th February, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Eliza M. K. Barlow.
"	4. Meath Industrial School for Protestant boys, Blackrock. Certified 5th May, 1871. C.M.—Samuel Gordon, esq., M.D., Hon. Secretary.
"	5. Merrion Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 10th June, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Telford.
"	6. Haytesbury-street Industrial School for Protestant girls, Dublin. Certified 24th July, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Amelia G. Ball.
GALWAY, . .	1. St. Bridget's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Loughrea. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Louisa Smyth.
"	2. Clifden Industrial School for R. C. girls, Connemara. Certified 15th July, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Amelia White.
"	3. Oughterard Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 12th May, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Martyn.
"	4. St. Anne's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Galway. Certified 3rd December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Magdalen Blake.
"	5. Salthill Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified September, 1871. C.M.—Rev. A. B. Kerins.
KERRY, . .	1. St. Joseph's Home Industrial Schools, Killarney—For R. C. girls; certified 4th November, 1869. For R. C. young boys; certified 19th August, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. Lombard.
"	2. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Tralee. Certified 25th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. M. F. Mulligan.
"	3. Kerry Home Industrial School for Protestant boys, Tralee. Certified 27th July, 1872. C.M.—Rev. Raymond T. Orpen, Rector of Tralee.
"	4. Pembroke Alms House Industrial School for R. C. girls, Tralee. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. O'Reardon.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
KILKENNY, .	1. Kilkenny Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 22nd March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine Lyons.
KING'S, .	1. St. John's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Parsonstown. Certified 5th July, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary A. Beckett.
LIMERICK, .	1. St. George's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.
"	2. St. Vincent's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary MacNamara.
"	3. Limerick School for R. C. Boys. Certified 18th August, 1875. C.M.—Rev. Patrick A. Martin.
LONGFORD, .	1. Our Lady of Succour Industrial School for R. C. girls, Newtownforbes. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Fallon.
LOUTH, .	1. House of Charity Industrial School for R. C. boys, Drogheda. Certified 17th October, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Frances Austin.
MAYO, .	1. St. Columba Industrial School for R. C. girls, Westport. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. M. B. Cullen.
MONAGHAN, .	1. St. Martha's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. Crotty.
ROSCOMMON, .	1. St. Monica's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Roscommon. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. Nolan.
SLIGO, .	1. St. Lawrence Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sligo. Certified 22nd April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.
TIPPERARY, .	1. St. Augustine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Templemore. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Josephine Walsh.
"	2. St. Francis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cashel. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Xavier Carroll.
"	3. St. Louis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Thurles. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. S. O'Shea.
"	4. Tipperary Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 1st May, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Catherine M'Namara.
TYRONE, .	1. St. Catherine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Strabane. Certified 30th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Atkinson.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.	Names of certified Industrial Schools.
WATERFORD, .	1. Cappoquin Industrial School for R. C. young boys. Certified 1st March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Margaret Devereux.	
" .	2. St. Dominick Industrial School for R. C. girls, Waterford. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Crilly.	
WESTMEATH, .	1. Mount Carmel Industrial School for R. C. girls, Moate. Certified 9th April, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. Finegan.	
WEXFORD, .	1. St. Aidan's Industrial School for R. C. girls, New Ross. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Kate Devereux.	
" .	2. St. Michael's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Wexford. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Agnes Maguire.	
WICKLOW, .	1. Meath Industrial School for Protestant girls, Bray. Certified 4th October, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. R. A. Echlin.	

APPENDIX II.

DETAILED REPORTS ON CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in
IRELAND during the year 1878.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

MALONE REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, BELFAST.—

Certified 13th March, 1880.

Inspected 8th June, 1878.

Average number of inmates in 1878, 72.

On the 1st January, 1878, 68 young offenders were in custody, but at the close of the year they numbered 76.

State of premises.—In consequence of the depressed state of trade during the year, subscriptions and donations to this institution fell off, and the Committee were compelled, through want of funds, to postpone the erection of the schoolroom and other buildings, which they hoped to have completed during 1878.

A sum of £167 2s. 10d. was expended on house sundries, repairs, furniture, rates, and taxes, and £93 7s. 2d. on rent and interest on money due by the institution. The committee hope, however, to present a more favourable financial statement in 1879.

I found the buildings on my inspection in excellent order and repair, and the farm admirably cultivated.

Health and general condition.—Most satisfactory in 1878. No serious illness; no death. The Medical Officer, Dr. Walton Brown, reports "Much pleased with the excellent sanitary arrangements of the house, those of the dormitories being superior." He adds "Mr. Barclay's kind attention to the clothing, feeding, and general welfare of the boys, no doubt, has been the means of preserving them in good health."

Conduct and discipline.—The Managers report that on the whole the conduct of the inmates of the school during 1878 has been good, the loss of marks and the withdrawal of privileges being found a sufficient punishment for the offences committed.

Educational state.—The school continues fairly to progress; the boys are employed at industrial works during the day, and the evenings are devoted to school exercises. Reading, writing, dictation, geography, and arithmetic are taught. The boys attend their respective churches on Sundays in the morning, and bible classes on the sabbath evenings, where also sacred music is practiced. Instruction in biblical lore is likewise imparted during the week to the boys by the Chaplains of the institution, whose reports are most favourable. Rev. Mr. McKenzie states, during the past year the boys have manifested the same attention and affection that have always characterized them.

In the Sabbath School and at Public Worship their conduct has been equally praiseworthy, and Rev. Thos. J. Welland adds—their conduct is highly commendable. I have always found them orderly, respectful, and attentive. Their Sunday school teachers are much interested in their respective classes, and the boys are, in many instances, making real progress under their instruction.

At the examination in Holy Scripture and the formularies of the Church, held at St. Thomas', in connection with the Diocesan Board of Religious Education, one of the boys obtained the highest number of marks in the parish, and being admitted to the second or Prize Examination, was awarded a premium on very good answering. Several of the boys also obtained certificates.

Industrial training.—Besides farmyard management, agricultural and market garden industries, the boys are employed at carpentry (box-making), tailoring, printing, and bag-making. Much good work is done by them, and each trade is carefully taught under a competent instructor, so that when the boys leave the institution they can take their places as fairly skilled artificers in their respective workshops.

Eight hours are devoted to industrial labour daily. During the year 16 boys worked on the farm (of 36 acres), 10 on the garden (3 acres), 8 at tailoring, 8 at shoemaking, 7 at carpentry, 6 were printers, and the remainder were employed at various household and other duties; some of the younger boys were engaged in sewing and knitting.

The steam-engine did excellent work during the year, by facilitating and economising the labour of the boys.

Staff.—This Reformatory is managed by Mr. David Barclay, the Director, two assistant teachers, a land steward, and a gardener. Four trades' instructors and a farm carter (non-resident), are likewise employed.

The institution sustained a serious loss during 1878 by the death of Mrs. Barclay, who for so many years was Matron. The Committee in their report bear testimony to her untiring energy and great worth. They add "Mr. Barclay continues to merit the full confidence of the Committee, and much sympathy is felt for him in his heavy bereavement. On the death of Mrs. Barclay, her son, Mr. Edward Barclay, who had been connected with an industrial institution in Aberdeen, resigned his situation there and was appointed assistant teacher at Malone. He and the other officers are all giving satisfaction in the manner in which they discharge their duties."

Discharges in 1878.—Eight were placed in employment from the Institution, six returned home, one went to sea, and one was committed to P. S. Total 16.

Total cost, £1,768 12s. 1d., making the average cost per head £24 11s. 3d. Industrial profits, £82 9s. 3d.

Results.—Of 59 cases discharged during the three years 1875-6-7—35 are doing well, 12 were reconvicted, 9 have been lost sight of, and two have since died, and the conduct of one is doubtful.

COUNTY OF CORK.

ST. PATRICK'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL for ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, UPTON,
Co. CORK.

Certified 6th July, 1860.

Inspected 23rd March, 1878.

Average daily number in custody in 1878, 233.

State of premises.—Besides a sum of £1,250 10s. 7d. expended on lands and buildings in 1877, an additional expenditure of £1,414 13s. 4d. was incurred in 1878. The trades' shops were further improved, the new school completed, the corridors and dormitories extended, an infirmary and a convalescent ward built, and the church much enlarged and embellished; one new lavatory was completed, and another will, I am informed, be now altered to meet the requirements of the establishment.

The farm (206 acres of good land) is well cultivated, and is worked on an improved system of husbandry.

The stock, which includes 24 dairy cows, a quantity of store cattle, farm horses, pigs, and poultry, are well cared; the farmyard has been

extended, and other improvements made. To meet the heavy expenses incurred a further loan of £799 12s. 2d. was contracted, making the total amount of loan due up to 31st December, 1878, £3,929 18s. 3d.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths from lung disease, occurred among the inmates in 1878, but the general health of the boys was satisfactory, no zymotic disease having appeared in the school during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The Managers report that the general conduct of the boys during 1878 was very good; only one case of absconding occurred of a boy lately admitted, and he was at once followed and brought back by his companions.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, geography, and arithmetic are taught, and the boys progressed during the year; 59 were well exercised in the higher rules of arithmetic, 88 could read and write well, and 69 fairly. A good and well-taught brass band is maintained in the school.

Industrial training.—Satisfactory in 1878. I see marked improvement in this department. Cabinet-making, carpentry, tailoring, shoe-making, plumbing, painting, baking, and smith's work are carried on, besides stock farming and agricultural work.

Boys engaged at indoor work are employed occasionally on the farm, an arrangement which is most conducive to health.

Staff.—Rev. John Hayde, Manager, assisted by a Chaplain and 21 Officers, managed the establishment in 1878.

Discharges.—Fifty-three boys were discharged from the school in 1878. Of these 47 obtained employment on discharge or returned to their friends, two died in the school, and four emigrated.

Total cost in 1878, £5,740 10s. 0d. of which £1,414 13s. 4d. was for farm and buildings. Average cost per head, £18 11s. 3d. Industrial profits, £470 2s. 7d.

Results.—Of 118 boys discharged during 1875–6–7, 63 are stated to be doing well, six are doubtful, two have died, 22 have been reconvicted of crime, and the condition of 25 has not been ascertained. The number of unknown cases was greater in 1878 than in 1877, but the Managers state that many returned as unknown have enlisted in the army, others have settled in America and the colonies, but have not written.

I have not yet learned what progress has been made towards the formation of a Patronage Society in Cork for this Institution.

In a note to my report for 1877 I referred to the melancholy death by drowning of three of the Brothers who had charge of this Institution. Their sad death should be a warning, and shows the necessity for all to learn to swim.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

HIGH PARK REFORMATORY FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
DRUMCONDRA, DUBLIN.—Certified 21st December, 1858.

Inspected 18th February, and 7th November, 1878.

Average daily number of inmates in 1878, 69.

State of premises.—The new buildings, erected in 1877, are admirable for order and extreme cleanliness. They were visited by a large body of the members of the British Association in the autumn of 1878, and were much admired. The farm offices are on the most improved principle.

The farm is well cultivated, and the entire Institution most creditable to the Managers.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory. The girls are in robust health; no serious illness; no death. The attention of the Sisters to the health of the inmates has been attended with the best results. On my visits to the school the infirmary was uniformly unoccupied. One girl when admitted was in bad health, and was subsequently discharged by the chief secretary.

Conduct and discipline.—Although some of the worst class of girls are committed to this Reformatory from Dublin and other towns, they soon conform to the prevailing spirit in the institution. The conduct of the girls was very satisfactory in 1878, no grave offence having been committed by them during the year. They are obedient, docile, and easily managed. The girls are never left together without a Sister in charge, which is one of the main features of a well conducted Reformatory School. They have perfect confidence in the Sisters, and correspond with them after they leave the school.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, vocal music, and part singing, grammar, and geography are taught.

Three hours daily are set apart for scholastic instruction, and I consider that the school is well conducted.

Industrial training.—The results of this department have been both lucrative and satisfactory during the year. Glove and shirt making continue to be taught as trades. The finest kid, Limerick, and charnois gloves are skilfully finished off by the inmates, and large orders have been executed during the year, giving much satisfaction to the employers. The girls, besides are much engaged in laundry and household work. They bake all the bread for the use of the Institution, feed and care twenty to thirty pigs, milk twelve cows, care the dairy, rear and care poultry, and are employed on the grounds and garden attached.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Tobin, Manager, assisted by seven Sisters of the Order of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge.

Discharges in 1878.—Three girls were placed in respectable situations, and are giving satisfaction. Five returned to their friends, and one girl was discharged as physically unsuitable.

The managers state that they are unable to supply the frequent applications made to them for servants and trades workers.

The total cost of the institution in 1878 was £1,742 3s. 7d., making the average cost for each inmate £25 4s. 11d. for the year. Industrial profits, £165 8s. 3d.

Results.—Of 21 cases discharged during the years 1875–6–7–19 are stated to be doing well; 1 has been reconvicted of crime; and 1 is doubtful.

REHOBOTH REFORMATORY FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, SOUTH CIRCULAR-ROAD, DUBLIN.

Certified 18th November, 1859.

Inspected 20th December, 1878.

Average daily number of inmates in 1878, 30.

State of premises.—No new buildings were erected during the year, but those occupied were kept in good repair, very clean and orderly. The grounds (six acres) worked as a market garden, were cultivated under good and profitable crops. The new workshop for carpentry and turning did

some excellent and remunerative work with the small engine employed in it during the year.

Health and general condition.—Most satisfactory in 1878. No serious illness; no death. The sanitary arrangements of the Institution are all that could be desired.

Conduct and discipline.—A good general tone prevails in this school. Four boys absconded during the year. They were, however, speedily re-taken and punished. Discipline is well maintained, and the boys are obedient, industrious, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching in this school has always been well attended to. Three hours are devoted daily for instruction of the boys, and the teacher is well qualified. The progress made by the pupils in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, and geography, during the year was satisfactory.

Industrial training.—The garden farm belonging to the school was cultivated by the boys with skill and profit; carpentry, wood turning, box making, shoemaking, and tailoring are taught. The boys are very industrious and take an interest in their work. The new system is found to produce excellent results.

Staff.—Much confidence is deservedly reposed by the Committee in Mr. and Mrs. Hanna, the Director and Matron of this Institution, and I am well satisfied as to the efficiency of these officers. They are assisted by a qualified schoolmaster and assistant. Two other officers who are tradesmen, and non-resident, attend daily to instruct the boys in various handicrafts.

Discharges in 1878.—Ten lads were discharged in 1878: nine of these were sent to friends, and one enlisted in H.M. service.

Total cost for 1878, £774 18s. 7d., making cost per head £25 16s. 7d. Industrial profit, £112 16s. 4d.

Results.—Of 28 cases discharged in 1875–6–7, 23 are doing well, 2 have been lost sight of, and 3 have been reconvicted.

The Manager keeps up a correspondence with his former pupils, and the letters which he receives from all parts of the world are most gratifying. Many of the boys now fill good and respectable situations.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, 103, CORK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Certified 12th April, 1859.

Inspected 20th December, 1878.

Average daily number of inmates in 1878, 26.

State of premises.—A sum of £32 9s. 6d. was expended on the necessary repairs of the school in 1878, but no change in the buildings was made. I found the Institution on my inspection well kept. Its order and cleanliness, was most creditable to Miss Cooke, Lady Superintendent of the Institution.

Health and general condition.—No death or serious illness occurred in the school during the year. Miss Cooke watches the girls with a mother's care, hence the success of her management.

Conduct and discipline.—An excellent tone prevails in the school, and the general conduct of the girls was satisfactory in 1878. No grave offence was reported during the year; the faults were few and trifling, and very little punishment necessary.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given to the girls; reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, and geography are taught; one hour daily is devoted to religious and moral instruction.

Industrial training.—The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and do all the needlework for Rahoboth Reformatory as well as for their own Institution. They are taught the use of the sewing machine, to knit socks and stockings, and do work for sale when it can be obtained. They are taught cookery and household work, washing and laundry work, and generally to make themselves useful. Strict cleanliness, and tidy habits are insisted on, in order that the girls may make good domestic servants after they leave the Institution.

A profit of £3 16s. 4d., per head, earned by the girls on the sale of their work during 1878, is the best evidence of their skill and industry.

Staff.—Miss Cooke manages this school with zeal and efficiency. Her assistant, Miss Fitzgerald, is also most diligent. Additional assistants are provided when required.

Discharges in 1878.—Two returned to friends, and 2 to employment.

Total cost for 1878, £617 8s. 2d., making the average cost £22 17s. 8d. per head. Industrial profits, £99 4s. 8d.

Results.—Of 11 cases discharged during 1875–6–7, 8 are doing well, 2 doubtful, and 1 has been lost sight of.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. JOSEPH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
BALLINASLOE.—Certified 23rd December, 1863.

Inspected 16th June and 8th September, 1878.

Average number of inmates in 1878, 47.

State of premises.—The buildings of this well-managed Institution were, on the different occasions of my visits, in excellent repair and order. The dressed grounds and gardens, which are laid out with taste, and the conservatories, which are well stocked, are altogether cared by the inmates of the school, and the entire establishment shows the admirable system of management, which has as little of an institutional character as possible, the girls being made to feel that they are in a home, where a firm but motherly care of the Sisters watches over them.

In this consists the most perfect system of Reformatory treatment, managers of Reformatories find that there is a holy spot in the heart of every child whose brain is not perverted by hereditary tendencies or disease, which, when once reached, will lead her to good.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1878. No zymotic or serious disease; no death. The girls are well cared, and look robust, cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The Managers report most favourably of the conduct of the girls in 1878. They were obedient, respectful to their teachers, and very industrious.

Educational state.—The girls are instructed in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, and geography. Hullah's system of singing is taught and the school is favourably progressing.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking and needlework in its various branches are taught in this school. The girls learn the use of the sewing and knitting machines, and their work is well done. I saw some nice embroidery and lace which the girls had executed. They make and bake all the bread used in the establishment. They are taught cooking and housework. They wash and make up linen nicely. They have charge of some pigs and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Burke, assisted by three Sisters of Mercy, manage the reformatory.

Discharges.—In 1878, 5 sent to employment, and 5 returned to friends.

Total cost in 1878, £1,229 3s. 2d., making cost per head £26 3s. Industrial profit, £71 18s. 7d.

Results.—Of 33 cases discharged in 1875-6-7, 28 are known to be doing well, 2 have been lost sight of, 2 were reconvicted, and 1 is doubtful.

KING'S COUNTY.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, PHILIPSTOWN.—
Certified 22nd December, 1870.

Inspected 8th February and 7th March, 1878.

Average number of inmates in 1878, 229.

State of premises.—Notwithstanding that £1,390 was expended on this Reformatory in 1877, a further sum of £560 is reported to have been laid out on judicious improvements in 1878. Large workshops and an engine-house were erected, and a steam engine on a most improved principle has been put up to work the machinery, which consists of circular saw, drilling machine, and two lathes. It likewise pumps water for the large tank which supplies the Institution.

The new bath-room has been completed, and various other improvements made. Offices of a superior kind have been erected; a traction engine purchased.

The school-room has been re-modelled and much improved, and the building new roofed. Other improvements are in progress, which will, I am informed, be completed before the end of 1879.

Since the commencement of the present year the large iron cellular building on the grounds, formerly used as a prison, has been purchased from Government. It is in a wretched condition, but when altered and put into repair will make an excellent dormitory for the boys.

Health and general condition.—The health of the boys was generally satisfactory in 1878. Two deaths, however, occurred during the year. One boy, suffering from consumption when admitted into the school, died in January, and another committed suicide by hanging himself, but the Coroner's Jury, on inquiry, were unable to determine whether the boy intentionally committed suicide, or that death was caused by accident. The verdict, however, exonerated the Managers from all blame.

Conduct and discipline.—Eighteen cases of absconding are reported, but in most instances the absconders were retaken almost immediately, the people in the neighbourhood giving every assistance to effect the recapture of the boys. A good spirit prevailed amongst the majority, and, with few exceptions, the conduct of the inmates was satisfactory. Several very depraved boys were admitted into the school during the year, but in every case a decided improvement was effected.

Educational state.—Three hours daily are devoted to secular teaching. Reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, and geography are taught. A well-trained band, under a competent master, exists in the school. Some of the boys are also instructed in vocal music. Religious instruction is imparted on two days of each week to the boys, besides on Sundays and holidays.

Industrial training.—Technical instruction is efficiently carried on in this school. The boys are instructed in cabinet-making, carpentry, shoe-

making, tailoring, printing, baking, smiths' work, harness-making, coopering, gas-making and plumbing, painting and farm work, stonecutting and masonry, under competent teachers, and much good work is done by them. The farm of 115 acres of good land is well cultivated by the boys, who are also instructed in the care of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs.

Staff.—Early in 1878 the Rev. P. J. Gaughren, manager, resigned, and the Rev. P. Newman was appointed in his place. He is assisted by 29 officers, including a chaplain, 15 Brothers, and 8 foremen of trades.

Discharges.—Fifty-four boys were discharged during the year, of whom 44 were placed in employment, 4 returned to their friends, 1 enlisted, 1 was discharged on account of disease, 2 died, and 2 absconded. One of the absconders was retaken, but, being considered incorrigible, was not re-admitted. Two young offenders were reconvicted during the year.

Total cost in 1878, £6,054 5s., of which £560 was for building, making the cost per head £23 19s. 10d. Industrial profit, £95 14s.

Results.—Of the 276 boys discharged during the years 1875-6-7, 211 are stated to be doing well; 30 were re-convicted, 26 lost sight of, 3 doubtful, and 6 have since died.

COUNTY LIMERICK.

ST. JOSEPH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CLARE-STREET, LIMERICK.—Certified 25th January, 1859.

Inspected 3rd July, 1878.

Average daily number of inmates in 1878, 46.

State of premises.—The school buildings of this Reformatory were, when I made my inspection, very clean and orderly, but old and unsuitable. It is, therefore, most desirable that a new building should be erected. For many years the managers have promised to supply the necessary buildings, and I trust that the work will be no longer delayed.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1878. No serious illness or zymotic disease occurred in the school during the year. The inmates are well cared, and were all in excellent health when I visited.

Educational state.—A primary English education is given to the girls in this school; they are taught reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, and geography; they also receive instruction in vocal music.

Industrial training.—Needlework in its different branches is taught. The girls also learn knitting and crotchetwork, baking, and housework. Latterly they are taught Limerick lace. They work in the laundry and in the garden. An excellent spirit of industry prevails in this school, as is shown by the fact, that although the inmates numbered only 46 in 1878, a profit of £159 8s. 8d. was realized by their labour during the year, for the most part by laundry work.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Bartley, with a staff of five Sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd, managed the school in 1878.

Eleven girls were discharged in 1878, of whom ten were sent to employment or to friends, and one emigrated.

Total cost for 1878, £1,191 3s. 3d., making cost per head £25 17s. 10d. Industrial profits, £159 8s. 8d.

Results.—Of 26 discharged during 1875-6-7, 23 are doing well, 2 have been lost sight of, and 1 was convicted of crime.

COUNTY MONAGHAN.

SPARK'S LAKE REFORMATORY FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

Certified 29th July, 1859.

Inspected 8th March, 11th July, 1878.

Average daily number of inmates in 1878, 66.

State of premises.—No change was made in the school buildings in 1878. It is, however, proposed to carry out some necessary improvements. The managers have undertaken to erect a new dormitory, a laundry, and the other apartments which are required.

Gymnastic appliances are likewise projected, and it is expected that the arrangements will be concluded before the close of 1879.

I found the buildings in good repair, clean and orderly. A water main has been laid down from the lake by which a sufficient supply of water is now obtained for laundry and other purposes.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1878. No serious illness; no death. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, and no zymotic disease appeared in the school during the year. Some of the girls were, when committed, in a very delicate state of health, but with care, proper medical treatment, and good food, they much improved, and on both my visits I found them in excellent health.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report favourably of the general conduct of the girls during 1878. They were, for the most part, obedient, respectful, and industrious. No attempt at absconding occurred, and a good spirit prevails in the school. The system of marks, in use in this school, for conduct, order, and industry, works well. Premiums, according to merit, are awarded at stated periods, and a firm but mild discipline is well maintained. I am altogether well satisfied with the manner which this school is managed. The girls are well cared, and appear cheerful, contented, and happy.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given to the inmates of this school. Reading, writing, dictation, singing, and arithmetic are taught. The majority of the girls show an anxious desire for instruction, and are making satisfactory progress. Some of the more grown girls were quite illiterate when admitted, and considerable difficulty has been experienced in their teaching.

The children sing well in harmony together. I saw some ornamental lettering by the girls which was most creditable. Three hours daily are devoted to religious and secular instruction.

Industrial training.—Very satisfactory. Needlework of every description, as well as the use of the sewing and knitting machines, are carefully taught in this school. The girls cut out and make all the dresses they wear. They make shirts and mantles for the public, work embroidery, crotchetwork, and lace, upholster mattresses, and are taught household duties. They wash and make up fine linen nicely; they cook, tend cattle, pigs, and poultry, milk cows, and are employed in the garden and on the grounds.

Staff.—Mrs. Angela Crotty and six Sisters of the Order of St. Louis manage the school.

Discharges.—Twelve girls were discharged in 1878, of whom eleven went to employment or returned to their friends, and the sentence of one expired while an absconder.

Total cost in 1878, £1,489 19s. 1d., making the average cost £22 11s. 6d. per head. Industrial profit in 1878, £136 16s. 3d.

Results.—Of the 42 discharged in 1875-6-7, 35 are known to be

doing well, five are doubtful, one has been reconvicted, and one who absconded was lost sight of. Some of the girls known to be doing well now hold good situations with credit to themselves, and keep up a correspondence with the manager.

It is stated that of the 42 young offenders discharged during the last three years, all have been traced with one exception.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

ST. KEVIN'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
GLENCREE, ENNISKERRY.—Certified March 12th, 1859.

Inspected 20th July, 1878.

Average daily number of inmates in 1878, 272.

State of premises.—Not satisfactory; £982 11s. 4d. were laid out on buildings for this Reformatory in 1878. I have urged on the Managers the necessity to have additional buildings erected, but they allege that they have already expended a sum amounting to £10,000 on the premises, and a debt of nearly £2,500 still remains due. The insufficient heating of the buildings in the cold climate of Glencree, and the want of baths, play-hall, &c., are serious detriments to the well-working of the Institution. The managers state they will complete the necessary improvements as soon as their funds permit.

The workshops erected in 1878 contain some good modern machinery, worked by a turbine-wheel, supplied with water from an artificial reservoir on the mountain. About sixty acres of wild mountain land have been reclaimed by the work of the boys, and the Institution, planted in a desert, now shows marks of civilization and culture. The granite quarry, on the hill adjoining the school, gives excellent materials, and now that iron is so very cheap, if a tramway were made to the road from it, the cost of haulage of the stones would be materially diminished.

The Reformatory is built on a mountain at an elevation of 1,150 feet above the level of the sea. The present manager, Rev. M. Gaughran, has done much to bring the land into cultivation, and to establish technical industries. I have every reason to hope that under his management it will soon be equal to the necessary requirements of such an establishment. I found, on my inspection, the boys badly clothed, the buildings not well kept, and the bedding in the dormitories not properly attended to.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory in 1878. Three deaths are reported to have occurred during the year—one from consumption, another from low fever, and a third boy was carried off by convulsions. The general health of the inmates was, however, good. No zymotic disease occurred amongst the boys, and on my inspection they appeared in robust health. The infirmary has been improved.

Conduct and discipline.—Five cases of absconding are reported to have taken place during the year, but the manager considers that the conduct of the boys generally was satisfactory. He states that grave faults were few, and the great majority of the boys showed a good spirit of industry, and an anxiety to conform to the rules. Photography is used in this school for the identification of boys who abscond.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, spelling, and geography, are taught in the school. Many, however, of the

elder boys are most difficult to teach. The well-trained band of the school continues to be a source of amusement to the boys, and conducive to discipline.

Industrial training.—Cabinet-making and carpentry, carving, masonry, harness-making, quarrying, and stonecutting, wheelwrights' and smiths' work, baking, gas-making, painting, and glazing, are carried on in this school, as likewise tailoring and shoemaking. Much land has been cleared of stones, fenced, and drained, and the boys did good work during the year.

The trades workshops contain useful machinery, including circular and other saws, lathes, and other mechanical appliances.

Staff.—Rev. M. Gaughren, manager, assisted by 1 clergyman and 15 lay brothers, a schoolmaster, tailor, mason, carpenter, stonecutter, blacksmith, harnessmaker, bandmaster, quarrier, and night watchman.

Discharges.—One hundred boys were discharged during 1878, of whom 34 were placed in situations by the manager, 53 returned to friends, 1 emigrated, 6 enlisted, 1 was discharged as diseased, 3 died, and the sentence of two expired while absconders from the school.

Results.—Of 175 boys discharged during 1875-6-7, 139 are reported to be doing well, 5 have since died, 2 are doubtful, 18 have been re-convicted, and 11 lost sight of. It is satisfactory to observe that the numbers re-convicted and lost sight of are less than in previous year.

Total cost, £7,748 1s. 5d., of which £982 11s. 4d. was for building, making cost per head, £24 17s. 5d.; industrial profits, £687 7s. 4d.

During the summer of 1878 about eighty members of the British Association visited the Reformatory, and expressed themselves much pleased with their visit.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

THE ULSTER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRAINING SHIP "GIBRALTAR" FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, BELFAST.—Certified 22nd June, 1872.

Inspected 8th December, 1878.

Average daily number of inmates in 1878, 233.

State of premises.—The state and condition of the Ship in 1878 was in all respects most satisfactory. The perfect cleanliness and order everywhere apparent, the excellent ventilation between decks, the freedom from bilge, and the perfect organization in details of every part of the Ship are the best evidence of the care bestowed by the Captain-Superintendent on its management, to whose zeal and attention the Committee attribute the satisfactory condition of the Ship and the boys placed under his care.

The Committee, in their Report for 1878, further express their satisfaction at the amount of progress and solid benefits conferred, through the Institution, on the friendless and destitute boys who have been rescued and have been subjected to the training carried out on board. For my part, I desire also to express my strongest approval of the management of the Ship under the care of Captain Kerby and his staff. A sum of £592 8s. 1d. was expended during the year on necessary repairs—painting, caulking Ship's boats, &c. A further sum of £350 was paid to Admiralty on account of debt, and £154 7s. 6d. for outfits for the boys.

Health and general condition.—Four deaths occurred amongst the inmates during the year—three from consumption, and one from hydrocephalus, but the general health of the boys was most satisfactory. The medical officer, Dr. Walton Brown, reports that no case of infectious disease occurred in the school during the year, the only deaths being from tubercular disease. He adds:—The sanitary condition of the Ship is remarkably well attended to by Captain Kerby, to whose zeal and assiduity in looking after the cleanliness and general welfare of the boys is to be attributed the freedom from any form of epidemic. The average number of boys on the sick list in the Ship was lower during the year than is usually the case in a like number on board a man-of-war.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the boys in 1878 was very satisfactory. The Committee report that—"No instance has come to their knowledge of a boy being convicted of crime or misconduct after leaving the *Gibraltar*. The boys are, as a rule, active, obedient, well-conducted, and desirous of pleasing those who are put over them; they take a pride in their personal appearance, and are cheerful and happy. Leave of absence is given to boys who have friends, and have not misconducted themselves. As many as 100 boys have at one time been absent from the Ship visiting their friends, but although often sorely tempted by old companions, they never break their leave, and always return within the time allowed. Three cases of absconding occurred during the year, but the boys who absconded have since been recovered, and it was found they were enticed and decoyed away by those who should know better."

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching in this school, which is under the charge of Mr. Patterson, who ranks highly as a teacher under the Board of National Education, is satisfactory, and most creditable to him and his assistant, Mr. Quinn. I was particularly pleased with the writing of the boys, which is well executed, and evinces care and attention. 29 per cent. of the pupils have reached the fourth or fifth class, and the examination of the pupils held by Mr. Rodgers, Inspector of the Board of National Education, in April, 1879, shows satisfactory results. He reports:—"The dictation exercises were more than usually accurate." The arithmetic sums in rules prescribed by National Board programme were worked in my presence correctly and rapidly. Reading very fair in senior classes; tolerable in the junior. Fourth and fifth classes fairly proficient in Geography. A few of fifth class can parse easy sentences intelligently. The teachers are assisted by monitor boys." On the whole I consider that the school is in a creditable state of efficiency, and doing good and useful work.

Commander English, H.M. Ship *Wolff*, examined the boys in March in seamanship, and reports:—"I cannot speak too highly of the way the boys answered all questions put to them, and it was very hard to decide who were entitled to the prizes. The state of proficiency in which I found the boys clearly shows that Captain Kerby and his staff must have taken great pains to instruct them. The Institution is deserving of every support, being one of the best-conducted I ever had the pleasure of visiting.—A. ENGLISH, Commander Ship G. W. Wolff."

Seventy-three boys were admitted during the year, of whom 36 could neither read nor write, 31 could read imperfectly, and only 6 could read and write well.

The band numbers from 20 to 25, and is a source of great amusement to all, as well as instruction to those boys who have a taste for music.

The annual examination of the boys in Holy Scripture was held in March, 1879, and the following is the report of Rev. Robert Crawford

Sinclair, Seamen's Church, Belfast, by whom the examination was held:—"After a preliminary examination on the life and ministry of our Lord, and on religious truth in general, the pupils were individually interrogated as to their knowledge of the Gospel. Their acquaintance with divine truth was in every case good, and in many instances surprising, indicating an accurate and intelligent knowledge of the word of God. The Rev. T. Hamilton, Rev. D. K. Mitchell, and Rev. J. Waddell, of Belfast, who kindly assisted, unite in the conviction that the examination evinces sound religious instruction and careful Christian training, and I should add that too much credit could not be given to the devoted and painstaking instructors.

"The Committee appeal to the public for additional books for the reading-room and library, as the wear and tear of those in use is necessarily great. They ask especially for books of voyages and travels, lives of great and good men, *Sunday at Home*, *Leisure Hour*, and books of this description, also Bibles and Testaments in large useful print."

Industrial training.—The boys are carefully trained in all that will be most useful to them in their future life, more especially in the different branches of a seaman's duty, as far as possible. Besides the daily work of keeping so large a ship clean and in order, the boys rig and unrig the Ship each year, and are practised in all drills, including great gun, rifle, and cutlass. Carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, sailmaking, and swimming are taught, as well as boating and practical seamanship in all its branches.

In consequence of the number of small boys on board, and the large amount of boatwork required, it is found impossible to do more than keep all the clothing in good repair. The boys, however, are all taught to make and mend their own clothes.

The Committee, in their report, state that they have not lost sight of the great advantage to be derived from the use of a sailing tender, in which to send the older boys to sea, but their funds will not admit of this outlay. Besides, the majority of the boys are small and young, and the bigger boys, being fully employed in the work of the ship and boats, could not well be spared.

Staff.—No change has been made in the staff for the last year, all the members of which have given great satisfaction. Captain E. F. Kerby, R.N., assisted by 14 officers, has charge of the Ship, and the Committee, in their report, state that they cannot speak too highly of their zeal and attention. They also express their thanks to the voluntary chaplains to the Institution—Revs. J. Spence and R. Crawford, who devote so much of their time to the training of the inmates to be useful members of society.

In many cases, especially amongst the younger boys, a change of air and diet would be most beneficial. This cannot be successfully carried out by sending them to an hospital, and it is most desirable that a home on land should be provided. The Committee now solicits funds to enable them to provide such a home which, when obtained, the approval of the Executive for that object will be sought.

Since the Institution has been founded, 448 boys have passed into the Ship, 247 have been discharged, leaving 241 on board at the end of the year. During the year 1878, 73 boys were admitted, and 59 discharged. During the three years ending 31st December, 1878, 145 boys have been discharged, of whom 105 are known to be doing well. The remainder the Committee are unable to trace, which may be accounted for by the fact that many of the boys going to sea are transferred from ship to ship, and there is great difficulty in keeping up any

communication with them. Those who do revisit the port generally go on board the Ship, and, in all instances, are grateful for the care and attention they received, and the benefits so conferred on them.

Results.—Of 120 boys discharged during 1875-6-7, 63 are doing well; 55 have not been heard of for some time. This, of course, is in many cases the result of the occupation of the boys who are absent at sea. Two have since died.

Four boys died during the year; 11, whose term of detention had expired, returned to their friends, and 6 obtained situations on shore; 1 enlisted in the army; 32 entered the merchant service, and 2 the Royal Navy; 3 absconded, but have since returned.

Total cost in 1878, £5,022 10s. 4d., of which £592 8s. 1d. was expended on the Ship. Cost per head, £19 0s. 3d.

HAMPTON HOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, BALMORAL, BELFAST.—Certified 13th April, 1874.

Inspected 8th June, 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in	
1878,	58
Do., under six years of age,	1
Voluntary inmates,	2

State of premises.—£98 7s. 1d. was expended on the repairs and improvements of this school in 1878, and a further sum of £27 1s. 4d. was laid out on furniture. The school was, on all my visits, in a most creditable state of order and cleanliness; the buildings in sound repair, and the entire premises well kept. The inmates, tidy in their persons, are carefully looked after, and usefully employed. I may add that I never visit this school but I see evidence of the scrupulous attention paid to the establishment in all its details by the good Sister, Miss Thorpe, the Lady Superintendent, by whom it is managed. A new refectory is, however, much required for the school, and it is hoped that it will be erected in the course of the coming year.

Health and general condition.—Generally very satisfactory. One death occurred among the inmates during the year from pleuro-pneumonia, but the health of the other children was excellent. They appeared on my inspection in robust health and are well cared.

Conduct and discipline.—A mild and motherly discipline is well maintained in this school. The children, under the constant supervision of the ladies in charge, are respectful and obedient. An excellent spirit prevails amongst them; they are industrious, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, and geography are taught. The girls are, likewise, instructed in vocal music, and their religious instruction is very carefully attended to.

Industrial training.—Needlework and dressmaking are taught. The girls wash and make up fine linen. They cook and learn housemaids' work and other household duties. They stain and polish the floors and furniture of the Institution. They milk cows and make butter. The elder girls wash for and look after the younger children placed in their charge.

Staff.—Miss Woodroffe, president of the Church Deaconess' Institute, Cork, manages this school under a committee. Two ladies belonging to the Sisterhood reside on the premises and devote their time, without remuneration, to the work. They are assisted by two paid officers—a schoolmistress and workmistress.

Total cost in 1878, £1,216. 7s. 2d., of which £98 7s. 1d. was for building, making the cost per head, £18 6s. 6d.; industrial profits, £170 19s. 1d.

Results.—Seven girls discharged during 1875–6–7; 6 doing well, and 1 doubtful.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
MILLTOWN, BELFAST.—Certified 27th August, 1869.

Inspected 8th June, 1878.

Average daily number of inmates under limit of rules,	75
Do. not paid for out of Treasury Grant,	5
Voluntary inmate,	1

State of premises.—A sum of £103 16s. 4d. was expended on repairs, rates, and taxes, and £109 9s. 10d. on furniture and house sundries for this school in 1878, besides £200 for rent of school premises, but no other outlay is returned for buildings. The Chief Secretary having, as I write, intimated to the Managers that he is prepared to certify the school for double the present number of inmates as soon as the necessary accommodation is reported to be ready, I at once visited the Institution, and ascertained that if the four large apartments now used for dormitory and lavatory accommodation, band-room, school, and knitting-room, with vacant room adjoining, be fitted up for dormitories and lavatories, sufficient sleeping apartments with lavatories would be provided for 150 boys. On that occasion I had an interview, by appointment, with four members of the Managing Committee of the school, and we arranged that three apartments now used for trades' industries on the ground story of the main building, be fitted up for school-room, knitting-room, and band-room; also that sufficient workshop accommodation for trades be built on a line between the present workshops and the main building, thus removing the trades, except knitters, from the dwelling-house. The committee also undertook that the bath-room to be fitted up with four or five baths, supplied with hot and cold water, the laundry improved, a covered play-room erected, and the play-ground enlarged.

On my visit, one of the committee (Rev. Mr. Cahill) promised that he would present one or two cows to the school (there not being any at present in the establishment), and that a proper cow byre would be erected for them.

The committee having likewise engaged that sufficient furniture, beds, &c., be provided, I recommended that, pending the execution of the alterations and improvements, the limit of numbers in the school be at once extended to 110 inmates, the admission of the remaining 40 children to be sanctioned so soon as the new works are completed and the school fully fitted up for 150 children.

The members of the committee have undertaken that the works will be done in a superior manner, and they showed me a large mill, with water power, which they have purchased from the Town Council of Belfast for £1,000, and which might be utilized with advantage in the instruction of the boys in trades industries. We likewise visited the extensive People's Garden on the opposite side of the road, where the boys can take exercise and amusement at games, &c.

A deep debt of gratitude is due to the Chief Secretary, who has so considerably granted the request of the people of Belfast to increase the limit in the number of the inmates of this, the only Industrial School for

Roman Catholic boys in Ulster, and when the newly-acquired mill is utilized efficiently for the instruction of trades, coupled with the additional State aid now granted, I see a bright future for this school.

Health and general condition.—Only one death is reported in this school in 1878, it was from consumption. When I visited the institution, no sick child was in the infirmary, and the boys appeared to me to be well cared, and in excellent health.

Conduct and discipline.—I am informed that the conduct of the boys was satisfactory in 1878, they were, when I visited, in good health, cheery, and industrious.

Educational state.—Mr. Collins, the superintendent and head master, is well qualified, holding a certificate of 2nd of 1st class under the Board of National Education. The education given is according to the programme of the Board. A good band has been organized.

Industrial training.—Cabinetmaking, tailoring, and shoemaking are taught to the elder boys in this school. The younger boys are instructed in sewing and knitting.

The boys likewise work on the land, and the ground is well cultivated for vegetables.

Staff (non-resident).—Rev. J. P. Greene (Administrator, St. Mary's), corresponding manager.

(Resident).—Mr. C. Collins, superintendent; Mrs. Collins, matron; Miss Boyd, housekeeper; John Killeen and P. C. Connolly, assistants.

A land steward, clerk, and five trades instructors, are also employed.

Total cost in 1878, £2,090 2s. 10d. Cost per head, £25 16s. 1d. Industrial loss, £168 12s. 7d.

Results.—Of 23 boys discharged during 1875-6-7, 20 are doing well; one is doubtful, and two have been lost sight of.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CRUMLIN-ROAD, BELFAST.—Certified 27th August, 1869.

Inspected 8th June, 1878.

Average number of inmates under limitation of rules,	60
Do. under orders of detention, but not paid for out of }	9
Treasury Grant, }	
Voluntary inmates, }	43

State of premises.—A sum of £140 5s. 9d. was expended on repairs and judicious improvements of the school premises in 1878. The Institution is now provided with play-ground, having a covered shed for the children in wet weather, and proper gymnastic appliances. There are sufficient workrooms, laundry, dormitories, and other apartments in the buildings, and the Institution is now in a satisfactory state.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children was excellent in 1878. No serious illness; no death. The school continued free from zymotic disease during the year, showing that the sanitary arrangements were satisfactory, and that the inmates are carefully attended to.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report most favourably of the conduct of the girls in 1878, which they state was most satisfactory; faults few and trifling. An excellent spirit for industry prevails in the establishment, and many of the former inmates of the school now hold respectable situations and are doing well.

Educational state.—The scholastic education imparted to the inmates of this school is excellent. They are instructed in reading, writing, spelling, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, history and geography. Singing is well taught on Hullah's system, and the school is progressing.

Industrial training.—The girls in this school are well trained in dressmaking and millinery in all its branches. Braiding, crochet, and other kinds of needlework are also well taught. They cut out and make their own dresses, and work for the public. I consider this branch of the establishment satisfactorily conducted. Seven of the most approved sewing machines are in daily use in the workrooms. Washing, cooking, and housework are taught, and the laundry is suitably fitted up with every necessary appliance.

Staff.—Rev. A. Macaulay, corresponding manager. Two Sisters of Mercy have charge of the school, and are assisted by a teacher, three dressmakers, laundress, and servant.

Total cost in 1878, £1,475 1s., making the average cost per head £23 4s. 11d.; industrial profit, £34 1s.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Fifteen discharged; eleven doing well, one since dead, and one lost sight of.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CAVAN.

Certified 1st October, 1869.

Inspected 17th July, 1878.

Average number of inmates within limit of rules in 1878, . 87

Do., voluntary inmates, 6

State of premises.—In excellent order and repair, clean and well kept when I visited. The workroom was enlarged during the year, but no other improvement made, which I much regret, as in no school in Ireland is a good laundry more required, and the want of proper appliances to teach the girls to make up shirts, ladies' dresses, and fine linen is a serious detriment to their prosperity in afterlife.

Health and general condition.—Four deaths of inmates occurred in this school in 1878—two from consumption, one from disease of the brain, the fourth from acute bronchitis. One of the consumptive patients had already completed her term in the school, but as she was suffering from the disease and unfit to earn a livelihood, she remained in the Institution until her death.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory in 1878. The children were diligent, cheery, and industrious. A good tone prevails in the establishment, and faults very few and trifling.

Educational state.—Very carefully attended to, and girls of superior intelligence attend the National school on the premises, in which they are instructed in the higher branches of scholastic knowledge—drawing, instrumental and vocal music—to qualify them to be teachers under the National Board.

In March, 1879, Mr. MacNamara, District Inspector of National Schools, examined the inmates of this Institution as if for results, and he reports, "Seventy-six pupils were examined in reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, and geography; nine were in the infant class; all passed satisfactorily. Twelve in 1st class. Of these, seven passed creditably in reading, writing, and arithmetic; five failed in writing, but only two showed a low degree of proficiency; one of these had only

been a few weeks in the school, the other is almost imbecile. The proficiency of the twenty-one pupils in 2nd class was very fair. I was particularly pleased with the manner they explained really difficult words and phrases, so as to leave no doubt they understood the subject. The pupils in 3rd class had been only three months working according to the programme of the National Board, but taking into account the changing from one programme to another, their proficiency afforded good proof of hard work and earnest application on the part of teachers and pupils. The writing and geography of this class especially good—not one failure in either subject. In 4th class proficiency in reading, writing, and geography, good; in spelling, arithmetic, and grammar, fair.” Mr. MacNamara adds, “The pleasing manners of the children, their cheerfulness, their docility, their attention to instructions, rendered the examination both agreeable and interesting.” I also experience similar feelings under like circumstances in this school. Vocal and instrumental music are taught in this school, and I was much pleased on a late visit with the manner the National Anthem was sung by the girls.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking and millinery are well taught. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and work for private families and business houses in the town of Cavan. They make lace, embroidery, and church furniture. Even the infants are taught the use of the needle. The girls use the sewing and knitting machines; they wash in the laundry, cook, and do household work. They milk cows, make butter, rear calves, pigs, and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. C. M. Murphy, corresponding manager, assisted by seventeen other religious Sisters of the Order of St. Clare. There are besides two scholastic teachers, gardener, laundress, and messenger.

Total cost of institution in 1878, £1,678 7s. 2d.; cost per head, £18 0s. 11d.; industrial profit, £171 19s. 11d.

Results.—Of 48 girls discharged during the years 1875–6–7, 44 are doing well, 2 have been lost sight of, and 2 are doubtful.

The Sisters correspond with the girls after their discharge, and all who reside within a convenient distance of the school frequently visit their former teachers.

COUNTY OF CORK.

ST. ALOYSIUS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CLONAKILTY.—Certified 13th November, 1869.

Inspected 22nd December, 1878.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention in 1878,	129
Voluntary inmates,	5
Average number of extern children who attend the National School attached to the institution,	476

State of premises.—Notwithstanding the large expenditure of £1,800 on the new buildings in 1877, a further sum of £800 was laid out in completing the work in 1878. The school has now abundant and well-ventilated dormitory accommodation, lofty workrooms and refectory, a good laundry, bake-house, farm-yard, cow-houses, piggery, poultry-yard, and every requirement for the comfort and proper training of the inmates of the school. On a late visit I was much gratified to observe the good results which the large outlay incurred by the Sisters for the health, training, education, and comfort of the children confided to their care has obtained. The girls appear fully to appreciate the kind feelings

which have prompted this large expenditure, and are proud of the beautiful apartments provided for their use, which they keep in the best possible condition of order and cleanliness.

Health and general condition most satisfactory, with one exception, that of a child who was, when admitted, suffering under scrofulous disease of the knee joint, and who was confined in the infirmary during the entire period of her existence in the school. The poor child, although suffering dreadfully, was grateful to her companions, who vied with each other in their attention to her wants; and this is no small part of the training of young females who thus learn kind feelings and thoughtful care towards others. No other sicknesses, unless those of a very trifling nature, occurred during the year; and I attribute this favourable result to the healthy situation of the school in the country near the sea, and surrounded by pure air, with good water, excellent sanitary arrangements, and good and nourishing food.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report most favourably of the conduct of the girls. They have all the advantages of a home; are taught to bear with each other, and a wholesome emulation for industry is encouraged amongst them.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the pupils are regularly examined as if for results. The District Inspector of the Board reports most favourably of the answering on his examination of the pupils. Their progress was most satisfactory. On my visit the National Anthem and other pieces of music were sung by the children with good effect.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking and millinery, lacework and embroidery are well taught in this school. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear. They work in the laundry, and make up fine linen. They can wash and repair the finer kinds of lacc. They upholster mattresses, stain and polish wood, cook, and do housework. They are taught the confectionery art, and, in fine, every work by which they can earn a livelihood after they leave the school. They milk cows, make butter, and care pigs, bees, and poultry, and work on the farm and in the garden. The managers report that the girls who have been provided with situations are giving satisfaction to their employers.

Staff.—Mrs. M. T. Murray, with a large staff of Sisters of Mercy, manage this establishment; they are assisted by three paid mistresses, a dressmaker, and a lacemaker.

Total cost in 1878, £3,319 14s., of which £800 was for building, making cost per head, £18 5s. 2d.; industrial profits, £156 1s. 6d.

Results.—Of 53 girls discharged during the years 1875-6-7, 52 are doing well, 1 has died.

ST. COLEMAN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
BELVEDERE, QUEENSTOWN.—Certified 5th Sept., 1870.

Inspected 22nd March, 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention,	} 46
in 1878, paid for out of Treasury Grant, . . .	
Do. not paid for (under 6 years of age), . . .	2
Voluntary inmates,	20
Average number of externs who attend the National	} 498
School on the premises,	

State of premises.—I found the school buildings on my inspection in good repair, very clean, and orderly. The Managers report that the

home intended for children who had formerly been inmates of the school but who are temporarily out of employment is found to be a valuable assistance to the Sisters in promoting the well-being of such girls, as well as of those inmates of the school who are in delicate health. The additions to the school buildings, suggested in my last report, have not as yet been made.

Health and general condition very satisfactory. No serious illness; no death. The sanitary arrangements of the school are all that could be desired; and no zymotic disease occurred among the inmates during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The Managers report that the conduct of the girls has been all that could be wished—faults very few, and all of a trifling nature. The children are well looked after, are obedient, cheery, happy, and industrious.

Educational state.—The children attend the National school on the premises under the care of the Sisters, and are examined by John Browne, Esq., the District Inspector of the Board of Education, who reports most favourably of the results of their examination in May, 1879, the reading, writing, and spelling good in senior classes, fair in the junior classes; grammar and geography fairly up to the requirements of the programme, and arithmetic fair in the higher classes. School in other respects satisfactory. Girls of superior intelligence are instructed in drawing, vocal and instrumental music, to train them for teachers under the Education Board.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking is well taught in this school; the girls cut out and make their own dresses, and work for the shops and for private families. They are instructed in all kinds of needlework, and the use of the sewing and knitting machines. They wash and make up fine linen, and are trained at the home to milk cows and care poultry. They bake bread, cook, and do housework.

Staff.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill, with four Sisters of Mercy, manage the school, assisted by skilled teachers, a skilled machinist, a dressmaker, laundress, and two servants.

Total cost of establishment in 1878, £771 3s., making average cost per head £16 1s. 3d. Industrial profits, £62 15s. 6d.

Results for 1875-6-7.—15 discharged, 11 are known to be doing well, and 3 have been lost sight of; 1 is doubtful; but all these were discharged by the Chief Secretary before completion of training—one on account of insufficient grounds for detention, one on account of disease, and three to return to their relatives in America.

OUR LADY OF MERCY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
KINSALE.—Certified 19th November, 1869.

Inspected 24th March, 1879.

Average number of inmates under order of detention,	}	150
in 1878, paid for out of Treasury Grant,		
Do. not paid for (in excess of limit),		5
Externs who attend the National Schools on the premises,		473

State of premises.—It is to me always a pleasure to visit this school. The buildings are admirably kept, with strict attention to cleanliness and order. The children are carefully trained to be useful members of society, and to be self-supporting and industrious. The arrangements to perfect the pupils of the school in the different industries for which

they are fitted, are excellent—a separate class being set apart for the girls who will soon leave the institution, in which they are specially prepared before being discharged. A sum of £52 15s. 4d. was expended on improvements, and the erection of a new laundry and dairy was commenced in 1878; both have since been completed. A large water tank has likewise been provided.

Health and general condition.—Three children, victims of scrofula, died in the school in 1878; two from tubercular consumption; the third from scrofulous disease of the hip joint. The health of all the other inmates of the school was satisfactory; no zymotic or serious illness occurred during the year. The girls are well cared, cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the girls was generally very good. They are obedient, respectful, and industrious—faults few and trifling, an excellent spirit prevails amongst them.

Educational state.—The programme of the Board of National Education has hitherto been followed, and with the best results. The girls were examined in November, 1878, by J. Brown, esq., District Inspector of the National Board, as if for results, he considered their answering creditable, and the greater number merited promotion.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in all descriptions of needlework, dressmaking, and millinery. They use the sewing and knitting machines. They embroider and make point lace, crochet, and other work. They are taught cookery and confectionery, baking, and housework. They wash and make up fine linen, milk cows, and make butter. They are instructed in the care of pigs and poultry, and work in the farm-yard and garden. The results of the training of the children in this school are most satisfactory; and I am not aware that any girl trained in the school have fallen into criminal ways.

Staff.—Mrs. Bridgeman and 12 Sisters of Mercy manage the school; they are assisted by 4 secular paid workmistresses, 3 monitresses, and 1 dairy-maid.

Total cost of establishment in 1878, £2,958 3s. 6d., of which £52 15s. 4d. was for building; average cost per head of each inmate, £19 7s. 4d.; industrial profits, £208 12s.

Results.—Of 45 discharged in 1875-76-77, one has since died, 41 are doing well, 3 have not been heard of for some time.

THE HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, MARBLE HILL,
BLACKROCK, CORK.

Certified 28th July, 1871; re-certified for Marble Hill,
25th February, 1873.

Inspected 24th August, 1878.

Average number of inmates in 1878,	78
Voluntary inmates,	6

State of premises.—In good repair, very clean and orderly when I visited. A new laundry and several other works, including an addition to the farm buildings, were completed during the year. The Managers were anxious to have made some other improvements, but were unable to do so from want of funds. It is, however, to be hoped that the citizens of Cork, who are proverbially generous in the promotion of works of charity, will aid the Managers of this school to accomplish what will so much benefit the citizens at large. The sum of £9 16s. was expended in repairs during the year.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1878, no death or serious illness having occurred during the year, and some of the children who, on admission, were very delicate, rapidly improved under care and a nutritious diet in this healthful institution.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports that with two exceptions the conduct of the boys in 1878 was all that could be desired. Truthful and straightforward, they were obedient to the rules, honourable and honest. The home influences of the school, under a mild but firm discipline, has had the best results, and offences of a serious nature are almost unknown amongst its inmates.

The two boys whose conduct has given pain to the Managers are young, and therefore the excellent spirit which prevails in the school gives every reason to hope that next year's report will show that a great change has been effected in them. There is in every young child a holy spot which can be touched, and under proper training and sufficient nurture I have no doubt that the anticipations of the worthy secretary of the school will be realized.

Educational state.—The curriculum of this school includes reading, writing, history, grammar, arithmetic, dictation, and geography. The superintendent of the establishment, Mr. Collison, is well qualified, having won the first place in Ireland on the examination for teachers in primary schools under the Board of Religious Education of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, and the results of his zeal are that at the Diocesan examination in Scripture 25 of the pupils of this school won 13 prizes and certificates against the other schools of the diocese. Two free scholarships in the Pooocke College, Kilkenny, were also won by the boys of this school in 1878. The boys distinguished themselves in answering at the Christmas examination at the close of the year, and the Select Vestry of the parish voted £5 to be distributed annually amongst the boys who assist in the choir.

Industrial training.—Tailoring, knitting, wood-chopping, and farming in all its branches, are carried on in this school. The boys care horses, cattle, and swine. They are employed in the laundry, and do all the house work of the establishment. Unfortunately the potato crop in 1878 was a failure, but the crop of mangolds, turnips, and oats was good.

Much work was done by the boys in the tailoring department. They made all the clothes they wore, and outfits, and did work for the Greencoat hospital by contract.

The knitting by the younger boys was also most creditable, and 240 pair of socks were sold, realizing a profit of over £9. The wood-chopping was a profitable employment for the boys during the year, and although not a trade, it still helps to train them to industry.

Staff.—Mr. Alexander Collison, the superintendent, resides in the Institution; his wife, Mrs. Collison, is matron; they are both active and efficient. Mrs. Norris is the sub-matron, Mr. Teape steward and gardener, and Mr. Blake house-steward and master of works. A school-mistress, laundress, and cook are also employed. Trumpet-Major Honcroft has charge of the band, and Mr. Howard gives instruction gratuitously in singing.

Total cost in 1878, £1,594 1s. 2d., of which £9 16s. was for building, making the cost per head, £18 17s. 2d.; industrial profit, £88 8s. 5d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Twenty boys discharged, 19 of whom are doing well, and 1 lost sight of. The manager states that he has either corresponded with, or continually seen, each of these boys during the year.

Three who entered Her Majesty's service are giving great satisfaction, and one has passed his examination for promotion. Some of the boys in Australia write to the Managers, giving most favourable accounts of their success.

I cannot conclude this report without testifying to the zeal and services of Mr. Edwin Hall, a member of the committee, and who acts as honorary secretary of this Institution. To his devotion in the cause of the poor children I believe is mainly due the great success of its management. Living, as he does, in the neighbourhood of the school, he is constantly on the spot. He knows the character of every boy, and how to individualize each and lead him to right.

ST. FINBAR'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
SUNDAY'S WELL, CORK.

Certified 29th April, 1870; re-certified 2nd December, 1872.

Inspected 22nd March, 4th August &c., 1878.

Average number of inmates paid for under rules, . . .	132
Do. not paid for (one under age), . . .	4
Do. Voluntary, . . .	3

State of premises.—In 1878 a sum of £383 4s. 10d. was expended in the erection of the cloister which connects the buildings, and in completing the wash-house and some minor buildings. This fine school will now remain an evidence of the munificence of the people of Cork when prompted by the cause of charity.

In all my visits to the Institution I found it in perfect order and repair, scrupulously clean, and perfect in all its arrangements.

Health and general condition.—No death occurred in the school during 1878, but one child when out on licence died of epilepsy. The health of the other children was excellent, no serious illness or zymotic disease having appeared amongst them. Every appliance to promote health has been adopted, above all is the fine Turkish bath attached to the establishment, the value of which is now fully appreciated by the Managers, who recognise in it a healthful enjoyment to the children, and a remedy for many of the diseases to which they are subject.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports that the conduct of the girls in 1878 was remarkably good, and that an excellent spirit prevails amongst them. They are obedient and respectful, and will not tolerate any misconduct in any one of their number. The tone of the inmates of the school is soon acquired by any new arrival, who might not otherwise be well disposed.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, geography, and grammar are taught the girls, and vocal music is much cultivated amongst them. Those who show superior intelligence are instructed in instrumental music to prepare them to be teachers in National schools.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, shirtmaking, and millinery are taught the girls, who cut out and make all the clothes they wear and work for the shops. They are also employed at work in wool and crochet. They cook and do house-work. They care their younger companions and work in the laundry, which is connected with the large and well-arranged Turkish bath, which is a main feature in the establishment. They milk cows and care pigs and poultry.

In 1878 their Graces the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough, and a distinguished party, visited the Institution, and expressed themselves much pleased with the result of their visit.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Devereux, and a staff of nine Sisters of the Good Shepherd manage the school. There is likewise a laundress and machinist.

Total cost of the institution in 1878, £2,944 8s. 9d., of which £283 4s. 10d. was for building, making the average cost £19 14s. 3d. per head. Industrial profits, £174 7s. 5d.

Results.—Of 51 girls discharged in 1875-6-7, one has since died, 49 are doing well, and 1 has been convicted.

GREENMOUNT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, CORK.—
Certified 14th March, 1871.

Inspected 22nd March and 4th August, 1878.

Average number of children in school,	167
Do. under six years of age,	1
Do. voluntary	1

State of premises.—A sum of £64 was expended on alterations and repairs of this school in 1878. The entire woodwork was painted, a new shed for cattle erected, and the western boundary wall raised. The grounds are remarkably well tilled, and produce abundant crops, which are generally the earliest in the market. Much, however, still remains to be done to complete the arrangements of this useful Institution.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred in the school during 1878—two boys who, when admitted, were suffering from scrofula succumbed to the disease, and one boy was accidentally drowned while bathing. The health of the other boys was good.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports that the conduct of the boys in the school in 1878 was most satisfactory. They are industrious, docile, and obedient. Rewards for good conduct and industry are found to have most beneficial results amongst the boys, creating a spirit of emulation, diligence, and application to work.

Educational state.—The education which the boys receive comprises reading, writing, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, and geography. Vocal and instrumental music are also taught. The brass band belonging to the Institution numbers thirty performers.

Industrial training.—Farming, gardening, baking, tailoring, shoe-making, carpentry, painting, and glazing are taught under well-qualified instructors. It is much to be regretted that the field which adjoins the front of the Institution is not attached to this school. The Managers state that it is proposed to let it for building small houses to a company. If this arrangement be carried out, it will, I fear, be a detriment to this useful Institution, devoted to improve the condition of the poorer classes in Cork and carried on solely for the public benefit.

Staff.—Rev. E. A. Shanahan and seven Presentation Brothers manage the school; there are also a chaplain, physician, literary teacher, band-master, singing-master, and four trades' instructors, besides a farm bailiff, and servant.

Total cost of school in 1878, £3,041 19s. 1d., of which £18 was for building, making the average cost per head £17 17s. 10d.; industrial profits, £346 17s. 9d.

Results.—Of fifty-one boys discharged in 1875-6-7, one has died, thirty are reported to be doing well, four have been convicted of larceny, fifteen lost sight of, and one was recommitted to the school.

ST. NICOLAS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, COVE-STREET, CORK.—Certified 20th August, 1870.

Inspected 4th August and 25th August, 1878.

Average number of inmates in school in 1878,	74
Under six years of age,	3
Voluntary,	2
Externs attending National school on premises,	76

State of premises.—I found this school on my inspection in excellent repair, and very clean and orderly. Most of the buildings are new, having been erected within the last eight years at a cost of over £6,000 by the indefatigable Manager, the Rev. Dr. Webster. Of this sum a debt of £150 still remains due, but there is no doubt that it will be now paid, and Dr. Webster may be justly congratulated on the success of his work.

Health and general condition.—No death or very serious illness occurred in this school during 1878, but some cases of measles and whooping-cough broke out amongst the boys and caused much uneasiness. The infection was, it is believed, taken from some externs who attended the National school on the premises. With these exceptions the health of the inmates was good during the year. The boys were, when I visited, in robust health, well fed, and carefully looked after.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the boys during the year. The system of marks and rewards for good conduct and industry is found to work satisfactorily. A mild, but firm, discipline is well maintained in the school. The result is that the boys trained in it are steady and trustworthy. It has been found that confidence can be placed in them in afterlife. Both the head-steward and his assistant were once pupils in the establishment, and the wife of the assistant is now an officer in the house.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully followed. The teachers are diligent and fairly qualified, and the school is progressing. There is a good attendance of externs which has many advantages, enabling the boys to mix with those in the outer world and it prevents isolation, which is always objectionable in an Institution such as this is. A good primary education is given in the school, and the report of John Browne, Esq., the District Inspector of the Board on the examination, as if for results, was favourable. He reports, 15th March, 1879, writing and arithmetic good in first and second classes; writing very fair in third and fourth classes; reading, spelling, and writing are fair in the higher classes. State of the School in other respects fair. The band of bell-ringers, organized amongst the boys, has been a great success.

Industrial training.—Tailoring, bootmaking, baking, and housework are taught. A good business is done in woodchopping, which, although not a trade, is lucrative, and teaches habits of industry. The boot-factory was a small loss, but less than in former years. The bakery was most successful, and the boys turn out their batches without an assistant.

Staff.—Two literary teachers, (head master and his assistant), a secretary, bookkeeper, two stewards, laundress, housemaid, and two nurses. But the success of the school is altogether due to the untiring energy and devotion to the cause of humanity of the Rev. Dr. Webster,

This school is in connexion with the Cork Diocesan Board of Education, and at their yearly examination several prizes and certificates were obtained by the children.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, millinery, shirtmaking, plain and fancy work, and knitting, are well taught in this school. Some of the girls are excellent seamstresses, and work for other institutions and the public. The laundry work is also well done, and is becoming a source of industrial profit so as nearly to be self-supporting. This arrangement has one great advantage for the future of the girls whose terms of detention in the school have expired, as they can now remain, without cost to the managers, in the establishment until suitable employment offers.

All the housework is done by the girls who are trained to be domestic servants, and some show a decided taste for the culinary art.

Staff.—Miss Woodroffe, President, and Miss Cheales, Honorary Secretary, of the Church of Ireland Deaconesses Institution, Glanmibo, county Cork, have general charge of this School. One of the lady deaconesses resides on the premises, and superintends the establishment under their supervision. They are assisted by five paid officers.

Total cost of the institution in 1878, £2,047 1s. 2d., of which £50 18s. 9d. was for building, making the average cost per head £19 0s. 2d. Industrial profits, £190 12s. 6d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Thirty-four children were placed in service; 29 are doing well, two are doubtful, and one has been lost sight of, and two have since died.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

ARTANE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, ARTANE, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 9th July, 1870.

Inspected 6th February, 3rd April, &c., 1878.

Average number in School in 1878, 698

State of premises.—This fine Institution progressed rapidly in 1878, a sum of £5,386 10s. having been expended on the buildings during the year. Since the commencement of the present year the expenditure has been still greater, but the work has much advanced, and it is calculated that the main building will be sufficiently completed to be occupied by the children before the close of 1879. The founding of this Institution, the purchase of the land, and the erection of the buildings through the means of voluntary loans and subscriptions, without compulsory assessment, or asking contributions from the rates, except for the maintenance of its inmates, is a splendid testimony of the charity of the citizens of Dublin. The Industrial school system as established in Ireland requires that the managers of the schools must themselves provide the school buildings unassisted by the State or local rates. In my report for 1877, I entered fully into all the particulars of this school, and I then explained the circumstances under which it was founded. It is unnecessary to repeat the observations I then made, but I desire to add that the Institution when completed according to the proposed plan, will fully meet all the requirements of an Industrial school for boys.

In the year 1870 the ground on which this school is built was a pasture for milch cows. Since that period up to 1st January last a

sum amounting to £32,048 10s. is reported to have been expended on the buildings, plant, &c., besides the cost of purchase of the land and premises.

Health and general condition.—Ten deaths occurred amongst the inmates of this school in 1878. All were attributable to scrofula in its different forms, and to early misery and neglect. Four boys died of tubercular disease of the lungs, three of tubercular meningitis, two of mesenteric disease, and one of dropsy. The health of the other inmates was excellent, and I seldom found on my frequent visits a patient in the infirmary. Even when scarlatina and small-pox raged in Dublin and the neighbouring village of Artane, in no instance was either of those diseases communicated to any of the inmates of the school.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the inmates of this school in 1878 was most satisfactory. The boys are steady and industrious beyond their years, and, notwithstanding the great liberty they enjoy, there is seldom a case of absconding from the Institution.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given to all the boys, as far as their intellectual capabilities will permit. Boys of superior intelligence are taught the higher branches of knowledge, to qualify them for clerkships in mercantile houses. Boys intended for trades are given a knowledge of mechanical drawing, to assist them in the calling by which they are to earn a livelihood after they leave the school.

The same applies to the instruction given to the more gifted boys who may fairly aspire to hold a higher position in the community, the primary efforts of the teaching staff being directed to the utilization of the intellectual powers of their pupils, as far as practicable. Music in theory and practice, both vocal and instrumental, is well taught in this school, and notwithstanding that the trained boys of the band and singing classes are constantly being discharged upon expiry of their terms of detention, or on being placed out on licence after eighteen months' training in the school, their places are speedily filled up by other boys as competent as themselves.

Industrial training.—The great success of this school depends on the efficiency with which the industrial training of the boys is carried on under competent instructors. The object of the managers is to make the boys first-class workers, by imparting to them a knowledge of the higher branches of the trade by which they are to earn a livelihood in after-life. Without a knowledge of the higher branches of his trade, the future artisan becomes a slave to men perhaps inferior in intellect to himself, and he can never earn the high wages to which he would otherwise become entitled, when his intelligence and habits of industry are developed.

As far as possible each boy is instructed in the trade which his parents or relatives had followed. If he has fitting talent, he is apprenticed to it, and, when proficient, is placed with a respectable master at good wages. The results are that many of the boys now hold respectable and lucrative employments in Dublin and elsewhere. Fifty-five boys work in the tailors' shop. There are 55 shoemakers, 30 harnessmakers, 18 tinsmiths, 16 carpenters, 9 farm carpenters, 18 cabinetmakers, 3 engine fitters, 2 plumbers, 4 turners, 10 weavers, 16 painters, 10 bakers, 9 smiths, 4 masons, and 10 gardeners. Two hundred of the younger boys are employed at hosiery, cap, and shirtmaking, knitting and crochet. Some of these work at sewing and knitting machines. Seventy-eight boys are being prepared for clerkships or for mercantile pursuits, and 3 for the musical profession; 50 are house servants, 4 hairdressers, 5 mattressmakers, and 89 are employed on the farm, or work as labourers at the buildings.

The corkcutting trade, which it was attempted to reintroduce last year, was not a success, in consequence of foreign competition. The farm of 100 acres is tilled on the most improved and scientific system. The boys make every article of clothing they wear, and weave cloth, freize, blankets, sheets, and towels.

Staff.—Rev. T. A. Hoops, the director, assisted by a community of 18 Christian Brothers, carry on and supervise the management of this Institution. There are, besides, 16 gangers and 17 foremen of trades in the different departments, and all have been selected as the most skilled in their different branches of industry. In addition there is a band master and a singing master, who acts as organist in the church, a drill master, a drawing master, and 1 infirmarian.

The total expenditure in 1878 was £20,255 10s. 1d., of which £5,386 10s. was for building. Average cost per head, £21 6s.; industrial profits, £964 9s. 11d.

Results.—Of 278 cases discharged during 1875–6–7, 256 are doing well, 3 were recommitted to the school, 3 are since dead, and 15 are unaccounted for.

As the applications for apprentices to the different trades far exceed the number of those boys who are fit for discharge, no difficulty is felt in placing the boys in good situations. The following 79 boys were so placed out during the year:—Five harnessmakers, 7 shoemakers, 2 hairdressers, 1 weaver, 1 bricklayer, 2 gardeners, 11 tailors, 5 house carpenters, 1 mason, 4 painters, 1 baker, 4 blacksmiths, 4 tinsmiths; 2 were placed in situations as clerks, 13 as assistants in different shops, 8 as servants, porters, warders in asylums, and grooms; 8 farm labourers.

At the meeting of the British Association in Dublin in August, 1878, this School was visited by upwards of 200 of the members of that body, who made a special excursion to the Institution, and expressed themselves much pleased with their visit.

BOONESTOWN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
BOONESTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Certified 10th November, 1870.

Inspected 26th May, 12th October, 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention,	134
Do. under 6 years of age, .	2
Do. voluntary inmates, .	6
Externs who attend the National school on the premises, .	106

State of premises.—No new building or alteration in the buildings was made in 1878, but a sum of £110 was expended in putting the Institution in perfect repair and in painting the premises.

Health and general condition.—Four deaths occurred among the inmates in 1878. During the months of April and May an epidemic of small-pox visited the school, and 13 cases were sent to hospital, two of whom died in the hospital—one when convalescent. The disease was communicated by a National school teacher who resided in Dublin, and visited the school daily, but also was giving tuitions to a private family where a case of small-pox existed.

Another death in the school was from water on the brain of a child who had lately been admitted. The fourth death was from convulsions. In 1877 four deaths likewise occurred in the school, and in the months

of July and August of that year a violent epidemic of measles occurred. Although there was no death from that cause among the inmates, still, I think, there is sufficient evidence that the sanitary state of the school is not good.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls in the school was very good in 1878. They were docile, respectful, obedient, cheerful, and happy.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education. Their District Inspector, Dr. Brown, reports that at his last examination as if for results:—"The proficiency of the junior classes was very satisfactory, and a marked improvement was evident in writing and arithmetic since the previous examination. The proficiency of the senior classes was also good in reading, spelling, and writing. Arithmetic greatly improved. Grammar and geography not quite as well known as other subjects. In needlework the proficiency every way creditable; order and cleanliness excellent, and the general working of the institution vigorous and effective." I quite agree in the opinion expressed by Dr. Brown, and I consider the school well managed. Vocal and instrumental music is well taught in this school, and some of the children are prepared to be teachers under the Board of National Education.

Industrial training.—Plain needlework and fancy work are well taught in this school. The more advanced girls cut out and make their own dresses. Some are bound to the dressmaker and milliner who reside on the premises, and are making good progress. Many of the girls are good mechanists. They learn knitting, crochet, point, macramé, and other laces, and work crulle and embroidery. The girls wash in the laundry, and make up shirts and fine linen nicely for private families in the neighbourhood. They cook and do housework. They milk cows, make butter, and care a dairy, but they have no proper farm-yard. Year after year I have urged the managers to provide a suitable place for cows, pigs, and poultry, but it has not yet been built, and the place where they are kept is unworthy of an institution such as this should be.

Staff.—Mrs. M. J. Forde and eight Sisters of Mercy give their services gratuitously to the management of this school. They are assisted by four paid officers, including a professional dressmaker.

Total cost of institution in 1878, £2,435 4s. 10d., making the average cost per head, £17 18s. 1d.; industrial profits, £160 8s. 4d.

Results.—Of 54 girls discharged in 1875-6-7, one has since died; 44 are doing well; one is doubtful, and 8 have been lost sight of—four of these latter cases emigrated.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LAKELANDS, SANDYMOUNT, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Certified 25th February, 1869.

Inspected 25th September, 1878.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention		
in 1878,	.	70
Do.	under 6 years, not paid for,	1

State of premises.—The Sisters who, at present, manage the school, propose to remodel the entire establishment when funds can be obtained, and they are determined that the work shall be well done when commenced. They have hitherto merely kept the buildings in good repair,

but no alteration was made in them during the year. The school was, however, always, when I visited, strictly clean and orderly, the children remarkably well-cared, but the accommodation insufficient. I trust, therefore, that the new buildings will not be longer delayed.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1878; no serious illness; no death. Towards the close of the year the state of health of one child gave some uneasiness, but with care she progressed favourably. A maternal solicitude is exercised over the children, and the slightest ailment amongst them is watched. They appear in excellent health, very cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—A marked improvement is perceptible in the conduct and spirit of the children since the school has been placed under the present management. The elder girls, more especially, show a most creditable spirit of industry. They are anxious for their own improvement, submissive, and respectful to those in charge. They are tidy in dress, and very clean in their persons.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given to the children, and the school is progressing very favourably. It has, I am happy to say, lately been placed in connexion with the Board of National Education.

Industrial training.—Every possible care is taken to train the children to industry. All kinds of needlework, the use of the sewing and knitting machines, dressmaking, knitting, and crochet are taught; laundry-work, dairy-work, the milking of cows, and care of pigs and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Eliza M. K. Barlow, with a staff of six Sisters of Charity, manage the institution. They are assisted by two paid school teachers, a workmistress and laundress.

Total cost of establishment in 1878, £1,506 17s. 4d., making the average cost per head, £21 4s. 5d.; industrial profits, £110.

Results.—During the years 1875-6-7, 32 girls were discharged, 31 of which are doing well, and 1 doubtful.

MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, CARTSFORT-AVENUE.
—Certified 5th May, 1871.

Inspected 11th March and 26th December, 1878.

Average number of inmates in 1878, 53

State of premises.—In addition to £1,991 10s. expended on the buildings of this fine school in 1877, a further sum of £300 was laid out in 1878 on the erection of a new laundry, workshops, and other improvements which were considered necessary. A debt, however, of upwards of £3,000 for the purchase of the land and the cost of buildings, still hangs over the institution; and the Committee, who have made themselves personally responsible for the amount, now appeal in their Report, just published, to the public to aid them to discharge some portion of this heavy liability. Their appeal will, I feel satisfied, not be made in vain.

The institution is well managed with an efficient staff. The buildings are suitable, and are situated in a healthy locality, on ten acres of land held in fee, well watered and fenced, and it only requires pecuniary support to develop the school into a National Institution worthy of Dublin and the large district of Ireland, in which it is the only industrial school for Protestant boys.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is given. Reading, writing, spelling, dictation, arithmetic, and geography, are taught. The school has favourably progressed during the past year, and

I was well satisfied with the answering of the boys when I made my inspection. At an examination held in December, 1878, by Rev. Hugh Hamilton, the Diocesan Inspector of the Board of Church Education, he reported to the Committee:—"A year ago I found the school in a transition state. Mr. Gingham had only been a few weeks appointed. I have now some first-rate answering, especially in Scripture, grammar, spelling, and geography. The exercise was among the best I ever saw in a boys' school. I never saw so much progress and improvement in one year." I consider that Sergeant Gingham, the assistant master, deserves this encomium; he is a good teacher, and likewise drills the boys.

On all occasions of my visits to the school I found the buildings in good repair, very clean and orderly, the boys usefully employed, and the entire establishment in a satisfactory condition.

In March, 1878, Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough visited the institution and entered the following minute in the visitor's book:—

"I have visited this institution to-day, and am greatly pleased with it. The boys look healthy and well cared; the buildings are wonderfully well adapted for the purpose intended; and the institution is in every respect deserving of the support which I earnestly trust it will receive from the public.

"F. MARLBOROUGH."

Her Grace's recommendation will, I trust, now be responded to by the public, and the necessary funds obtained.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1878; no serious illness; no death. The boys are well cared and show the attention paid to their wants. They are now a fine set of boys and in robust health.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the boys in 1878. Their removal to the new school has had a most beneficial effect on them morally and physically. They are obedient, respectful, and appear cheery and happy.

Industrial training.—The boys cultivate the farm garden belonging to the premises (ten acres), and do all the household duties of the establishment. They have re-made and re-covered all the mattresses of the school; they do laundry work, and are instructed in shoemaking and tailoring in the workshops. The Committee propose that other trades be also taught, including carpentry and harness-making.

Staff.—S. Gordon, Esq., M.D., is Hon. Secretary, Rev. E. F. Rambaut, Hon. Chaplain, and the Hon. Judge Harrison, Treasurer, devote much time to the management of the school. Mr. and Mrs. Vanston, master and matron, have charge of the premises, and are good officers in whom the Committee have every confidence. Mr. Gingham, drill-sergeant and assistant-master, a tailor, and a shoemaker are also employed.

Total cost in 1878, £1,258 13s. 3d., of which £300 was for building, making the cost per head £18 17s. 2d. Industrial profit, £30 11s. 2d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Of 18 boys discharged, 14 are stated to be doing well, and the others have been lost sight of; 2 of these latter, however, were absconders at time of expiration of sentence.

MERRION INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MERRION,
COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 10th June, 1872.

Inspected—20th February and 22nd March, 1873.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in
1878, 100

State of premises.—No new building for the use of the industrial school inmates was erected in 1878, but much has since been done to render the school as perfect as possible in all its departments, and it may now be looked upon as a model to be followed by other similar schools.

Health and general condition.—Three children died during the year. One of consumption, another from disease of the brain, the third from disease of the heart. The health of the other children was excellent. No zymotic or serious disease appeared amongst the inmates. They are looked after with maternal care and solicitude, and the slightest illness is carefully attended to. There is no school in Ireland in which greater attention is paid to the wants and training of its inmates.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. An excellent spirit prevails in the school. The children are obedient, respectful, tolerant of each other, and most industrious. Always with the children the sisters acquire an influence over them which imparts a high moral tone to the school, and under their humanizing management the girls are trained to tidy habits, gentleness, order, and strict cleanliness.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is given to the children who are anxious to learn and are fairly progressing. Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, are taught, and children of superior intelligence receive a higher training to qualify them to be teachers.

Industrial training.—This department is carefully attended to. Dress-making and millinery in all its branches are well taught in the school. The girls cut out and make their own dresses and those for the inmates of the blind asylum. They are instructed in the use of the sewing and knitting machines. They learn household duties, cooking, and confectionery. Some care and nurse the blind females in the asylum in connexion with the school, and thus become competent to be hospital assistants. They manage the farm-yard, in which upwards of twenty cows are kept, make butter, care calves, pigs, and a large number of poultry which are reared in the establishment. There is an admirably fitted up laundry in connexion with this school, in which the girls are taught to make up fine linen shirts and ladies' dresses in order to qualify them to be laundresses in private families.

Staff.—Mrs. Telford and eight Sisters of Charity, with two secular teachers, a dressmaker, and laundress, manage this establishment.

Total cost of school in 1878, £2,133 15s. 7d., making the cost per head £20 14s. 4d.; industrial profits, £128.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Fourteen girls were discharged; 13 are doing well, 1 doubtful.

No girl is discharged from this school until her training is completed; up to that time she remains in the establishment as a voluntary inmate. The girls look on the school as a home, and after discharge correspond with the sisters, when they require advice.

HEYTESBURY-STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS,
DUBLIN.—Certified 24th July, 1869.

Inspected 21st December, 1878.

Average number of children in the school in 1878, . . . 42
Voluntary inmates, 4

State of premises.—I found the school on my inspection in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness. Some improvements were made during the year at a cost of £36 10s. 6d., but it is under the consideration of the Committee to remove the school to more extended premises, outside the city, which I would strongly advise, rather than expend money in farther buildings on the confined space on which this school stands. As the Committee in their report observe, the house is old. It has not been erected for the purpose for which it is now used, and if the school were to remain on the present site an additional building must be erected for laundry purposes. They, therefore, solicit the co-operation of friends to enable them to carry out the proposed removal of the school to another site. There is also a debt of £100 on the Institution, which the Committee anxiously desire to pay off. The assistance of the public is further solicited for that object.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory in 1878; no serious illness, no death. Two mild cases of modified small-pox were the only symptomatic attacks which showed themselves amongst the inmates; but as the children had been carefully vaccinated, no bad symptoms showed themselves, and they speedily recovered. Doctor Walter Smyth was assiduous in his attendance on the sick, and his services are given gratuitously.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent in 1878. No grave fault was reported during the year, the only punishment necessary being deprivation of marks, and even these were seldom resorted to. The girls are obedient, respectful, and industrious. They are clean in person, tidy in dress, and appear cheery and happy.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given to the girls. Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, and arithmetic are taught, and the scriptural instruction imparted to the children was considered by the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, the Diocesan Inspector of the Church Education Board, on a recent inspection, to be well looked after. He adds—"I can trace good progress since January last."

Industrial training.—All the house-work of the establishment is done by the girls. They work in the laundry, and do much needlework for the school, and for private persons. At an exhibition of needlework held in St. Anne's parish, eight of the inmates of this school obtained premiums for their work. They are instructed in the use of the sewing machine. They make all the clothes they wear, and the elder girls wash, dress, and care their younger companions, and are trained in the duties of nursery maids in private families.

Staff.—Mrs. Ball and the other lady members of the committee devote much time to the management of this school. The superintendent (Mrs. Bradshaw) is assisted by a sub-matron, schoolmistress, and workmistress.

Total cost of institution in 1878, £1,090 16s. 5d., of which £36 10s. 6d. was for building, making the average cost of each inmate, £22 18s. 4d.; industrial profits, £118 15s. 7d.

Results.—Of 26 girls discharged during 1875-6-7, 17 are doing well, 2 are doubtful, one has since died, and 4 have not been heard of for some time. One of the latter was only a short time in the school.

Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough visited the school in May, 1878, and was much pleased with her visit.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. BRIDGET'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LOUGHREA.—Certified 25th November, 1869.

Inspected 17th June, 1878.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention in 1878,	112
Voluntary inmates,	30
Externs who attended the National schools belonging to the institution,	400

State of premises.—Several improvements were made in the school during 1878, at an expenditure of £91. Amongst others, an additional lavatory and bath-room for the younger children have been fitted up. A new residence for the Sisters having been now completed, I am informed that their former apartments will be given up to the Industrial School. The additional accommodation so provided is much required, and the arrangements in the school will be much benefited thereby.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1878. No serious illness occurred among the inmates of the school, but one girl on licence was carried off by consumption. I found the girls on my inspection in good health, and they appear very cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—An excellent spirit prevails in the school; faults few and trifling, the principal punishments being a deprivation of marks. The discipline is strict but mild, and the children obedient and industrious.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and inspected by their officer. The programme of the Board is carefully carried out. Their District Inspector, W. McMillan, esq., made his examination of the pupils for results in November, 1878, and reports favourably of the school, which is attended by a large number of externs, who earned £51 11s. for results, besides extras for French, music, and drawing. The results earned, but not paid, for the Industrial School children, was £21 12s. 8d. The National Anthem was well sung by the pupils when I visited.

Industrial training.—Needlework is well taught in this school under a well-qualified dressmaker. The girls work the sewing and knitting machines, cut out, and make all the clothes they wear, and work for the shops. They embroider nicely and do crochet work. They bake all the bread used in the establishment, cook, and do laundry-work. They are employed in the dairy, milk cows, make butter, care calves, pigs, bees, and poultry. They are taught the duties of house servants, to stain floors, upholster beds, and work in the garden. They have likewise charge of the greenhouses and grounds.

Staff.—Mrs. Louisa Smith and five Sisters of Mercy manage the Institution, assisted by a dressmaker and three gardeners.

Total cost of school in 1878, £2,708 6s. 4d., of which £91 was for building, making the average cost per head, £23 7s. 4d.; industrial profits, £279 14s.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Of 50 girls discharged, 45 are doing well, one has since died, and four are reported doubtful; but it does not appear that any child trained in the school since it was opened has been convicted of crime. Satisfactory accounts continue to be received of the conduct and industry of the girls placed in situations.

CLIFDEN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, Co.
GALWAY.—Certified 15th July, 1872.

Inspected 22nd September, 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within limit of rules,	38
Do. in excess of limit (not paid for out of Treasury grant),	2
Do. under 6 years of age,	5

State of premises.—A sum of £55 2s. 7d. was expended in 1878 on repairs, and on the conducting of an additional supply of water to the school, which was much required. I found the buildings on my inspection in good repair, very clean, and orderly.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred in the school, of a child who, when admitted, was suffering from consumption, and subsequently succumbed to the disease. The Manager reports that the health of the other inmates of the school was very good, no child having been obliged to remain in bed for a single day from illness during the year. The girls are well cared, and show by their healthy appearance the attention paid by the Sisters to their wants.

Conduct and discipline stated to have been most satisfactory in 1878. The girls were uniformly steady, orderly, and industrious, and a good spirit prevails amongst them.

Educational State.—Although the teaching programme of the National Board is followed in this school, it is not in connexion with that body, and up to my last inspection had never been properly organized. Feeling satisfied that until it is placed under the Commissioners of National Education, or under some other educational body, it will never be effective, I again call attention to the subject. It is one to which I referred in my report on this school in 1877.

Reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic are taught, and some girls are instructed in vocal and instrumental music.

Industrial training.—Plain needlework, the use of the sewing-machine, and dressmaking are taught. The girls wash and make up fine linen. They bake bread, are instructed in cooking and confectionery. They stain and varnish floors, and do housework. The elder girls wash, dress, and care their younger companions. They milk cows, care poultry, make butter, and work on the farm, but they have no proper farm-yard.

Staff.—Mrs. Amelia White and four Sisters of Mercy manage the school. A laundress is also engaged.

The total cost in 1878, £913 3s. 9d., of which £55 2s. 7d. was for building, making the cost per head £19 1s. 4d.; industrial profit, £66 12s. 6d.

Results.—Of 23 girls discharged in 1875-6-7, 22 are doing well, and 1 has been lost sight of.

OUGHTERARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
OUGHTERARD, COUNTY GALWAY.

Certified 12th May, 1873.

Inspected 8th September and 22nd September, 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, and paid for out of Treasury grant,	40
Externs who attend National School on premises on roll,	329
Average attendance,	185

State of premises.—No alteration was made in the buildings of this school in 1878. Some drains and an improvement in the farm-yard, much required, were made, but until the adjoining land, to which I referred in my report for 1877, is obtained, a suitable farmyard cannot be provided without interfering with the garden. I am informed that the proprietor of the soil, being hostile to the Industrial School system, will not permit the Managers of the school to obtain the land on any terms. The school was in good repair, clean, and orderly when I visited.

Health and general condition.—No death occurred in this school during the year, nor was any serious illness or zymotic disease amongst the inmates reported. The girls appear well trained, they are clean and tidy in their persons, and most industrious.

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory in 1878. The Managers report favourably of their conduct during the year. Faults very few and trifling.

Educational State.—This school is conducted in connexion with the Board of National Education, and was examined, as if for results, by their District Inspector, Edmond Downing, Esq., in May last, who reported that had results been awarded £8 14s. would have been paid by the Board. He considers the proficiency in some branches low, but the efficiency and general usefulness of the teaching satisfactory. I was pleased with the answering of girls on my visit, and they sang the National Anthem well in harmony together. The programme of the National Board is carefully followed, and girls of superior intelligence are instructed in extra branches of learning.

Industrial Training.—Needlework in its various branches is well taught in this school. The girls cut out and make all the dresses they wear, and work for the public. They knit jackets, petticoats, and stockings, make stays, and do quilting work for a large establishment. They are instructed in the use of the sewing-machine, plait straw hats, upholster beds, paint the woodwork of the house, and are taught in the laundry. They bake excellent bread for the establishment. They cook and do housework. They milk cows and make butter. Some land has lately been taken in the neighbourhood by the Managers, which will enable the girls to be properly trained in dairy management.

Staff.—Mrs. E. Martyn and three Sisters of Mercy, assisted by a dress-maker, laundress, and one servant, manage the institution.

Total cost of institution in 1878, £814 15s. 6d. Cost per head on ordinary charges, £20 7s. 4d. Industrial profit, £27 13s. 5d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Eleven discharged; 10 doing well; 1 re-committed to school.

ST. ANNE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, GALWAY.
Certified 3rd December, 1869.

Inspected 15th March, 5th December, &c., 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1878,	77
In excess of limit,	1
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises—On Roll,	616
Attendance,	382

State of premises.—I regret to have again to report that no improvement has been made in the premises of this Institution during the past two years. The managers, year after year, promise to erect the necessary buildings, and to provide a suitable playground, which is much required, yet nothing is done, and the defects pointed out in my last report still continue.

Health and general condition.—No death occurred in the school during 1878, and the managers report that the health of the children was excellent. Although small-pox was very prevalent in the town of Galway during the year, no inmate of the school was attacked by the malady.

Conduct and discipline.—Stated to have been satisfactory in 1878. The children are amenable to discipline, obedient, and docile. Their faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—The school is managed in connection with the Board of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully followed. The District Inspector, Edmond Downing, esq., reported on his examination as if for results of the pupils, 11th July, 1878:—"Proficiency in all respects satisfactory, except dictation and arithmetic of fourth class. The pupils answer very intelligently on the explanation of their reading lessons. The style of reading is good, and poetry is recited with much taste. Penmanship has been much improved, since previous results inspection, and is now creditable." Total passes, 206; amount, if paid, £16 1s. At a recent examination to compete for the Carlisle and Blake premium held by the Head Inspector, this school obtained results fees, £100, and the Carlisle and Blake premium was awarded to it, but it was found that the school was not eligible to compete under the rules. Drawing, besides vocal and instrumental music are well taught in the school.

Industrial training.—Needlework is well taught in this school. The girls cut out and make all the dresses they wear, and work for the shops and for private families. They make shirts, Ulster coats, and ladies underclothing. They use sewing and knitting machines, do embroidery, crochet and lace work. They work in the laundry, cook, and do housework.

Staff.—Mrs. Blake, with a staff of five Sisters of Mercy, manage the school; they are assisted by a dressmaker, a laundress, and a lace-maker. A refuge attached to the institution affords the girls shelter after discharge, when temporarily out of employment.

Total cost of institution in 1878, £1,371 13s. 8d., making the average cost per head £17 11s. 8d.; industrial profits, £127 5s. 9d.

Results.—Of 33 girls discharged in 1875-6-7, 29 are doing well, two are since dead, and two have been lost sight of.

SALTHILL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, GALWAY.—
Certified 16th September, 1871.

Inspected 15th March, 7th September, &c., 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention
in 1878, 99

State of premises.—This school still continues to progress. A sum of £671 14s. 8d. was expended in 1877 on necessary improvements, and a further sum of £257 17s. 4d. in 1878, on internal alterations in the dwelling-house, the erection of farm sheds, and on asphaltting the playground, which was much required for the boys to take exercise during damp weather. Each year since the appointment of the present staff the school is becoming more complete for carrying out the intentions of the Legislature when passing the Industrial Schools Act.

Health and general condition.—One death from consumption occurred in the school during 1878. I referred in my report for 1877 to the case of a boy then suffering from chronic ophthalmia; the disease has resisted all attempts for his cure, and he still continues an invalid. The health of the other inmates was satisfactory during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The report of the manager of the conduct of the boys in 1878 is satisfactory. They are obedient, respectful, and anxious to conform to the rules. The discipline is strict, but mild, the intention of the manager being to avail himself of home influence as much as possible.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, and geography are taught. Some of the boys have made good progress. There are, however, in this, as in every school, dunces whom it is almost impossible to teach. The band is well organized, and becoming very efficient, and the singing-class is improved.

Industrial training.—In this branch the boys have made satisfactory progress. Carpentry, cartmaking, tailoring, bootmaking, smith's work, and baking are now taught under skilled trades instructors, and the farm-work is well managed, so that the slob-land reclaimed from the sea is becoming a productive farm. I consider that this school is favourably progressing under the management of the present director.

Staff.—Rev. A. B. Kerina, with a staff of five Christian Brothers, one bandmaster, three foremen of trades, and one farm superintendent, have charge of the institution.

Total cost in 1878, £2,362 14s. 3d., of which £257 17s. 4d. was for building; cost per head, £21 5s. 2d.; industrial profit, £193 5s. 10d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—57 discharged; 45 doing well, 10 are unknown, one since died, and one doubtful.

Twenty boys were discharged from the school during 1878; one of these died in school.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS AND YOUNG BOYS.

KILLARNEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Certified 4th November, 1869.
 For YOUNG BOYS, Certified 19th August, 1872.

Inspected 27th March, 1878.

Average numbers under orders of	{ Boys, 25 } 103
detention in 1878,	{ Girls, 78 }	
Do. in excess of limit,		1
Voluntary inmates,		5
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises:—		
On roll,		386.1
Average attendance,		246.1

State of premises.—Various improvements were made in this school during 1878, at a cost to the Institution of £1,069 15s. 11d. Amongst others, the new laundry, work-room, and large dormitory have been completed and suitably fitted up.

The Institution is now progressing most favourably under the munificent patronage of the Earl and Countess of Kenmare, by whom it was founded, and they still give it their generous support. Some children are trained to be cooks in the kitchen of Killarney House, others to be housemaids, and a number are employed at the upholstering and fitting up the apartments in the new Castle buildings.

Health and general condition.—No death occurred in the Institution during 1878, but one girl on licence died of fever in the course of the year. The health of the other children was good.

Conduct and discipline.—The young boys in the home were, without exception, very good, docile, and obedient. The girls also were, with a few exceptions, easily managed, and no serious fault was committed by any of the children during the year. They are anxious to learn, and are very industrious.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and a good primary education is given to all. Some of superior intelligence are trained to be teachers under the Board, and are instructed in drawing and in vocal and instrumental music. I consider the school is progressing favourably.

I wish very much that the school building for infant boys were enlarged. It is at present too small to admit a sufficient number of externs, who are now running idle about the streets of Killarney for want of school accommodation, and are learning nothing but vice, at an age when the advantages of school teaching and order could be so easily imparted to them.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught to use various kinds of sewing and knitting machines, and they are practically instructed in dressmaking, and all kinds of plain and fancy needlework, point lace, crochet, and embroidery. The Countess of Kenmare has all the linen of Killarney House washed in the laundry of this school; hence the girls are becoming very proficient in making up fine linen, ladies dresses, and shirts. Farm-yard and dairy management are taught. The girls milk cows, make butter, and feed pigs and poultry. They cook and make cakes and confectionery. Housework, the saving of bacon, and the making of preserves, staining of floors and other useful works are also taught. The

boys knit and use the sewing machine, make their own caps, keep their home in order, and are sometimes employed in the Convent garden.

Staff.—Mrs. Lombard and a staff of six Sisters of Mercy manage this school. A matron has charge of the little boys under the supervision of the Sisters, by whom they are instructed.

Discharged in 1878.—Twelve girls—of these one died, five are in situations doing well—(one of the latter, a protégée of the Countess of Kenmare, was placed by her in the service of Lady Catherine Berkley). Four returned to friends, five boys were transferred to the St. Joseph's School, Tralee, where they are giving much satisfaction.

Total cost in 1878, £3,312 1s. 5d., of which £1,069 15s. 11d. was for building, making the average cost per head £19 13s. 1d.; industrial profits, £30 19s. 4d.

Results, 1876-6-7.—Of 23 discharged, 18 are doing well, 2 are doubtful, and 3 have not been heard of.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, TRALEE.
Certified 25th March, 1871.

Inspected 26th March, 1878.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1878, 100.

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £201 12s. 9d. was expended in the erection of workshops, which measure 100 feet by 38 feet, for this school in 1878. They are now completed, and afford great facilities for trades, but still much remains to be done to improve the buildings and render the school building suitable in all its arrangements. Its faults have already been pointed out in former reports.

I am happy to add that, as this report was going to press, I learned that the Manager has obtained some land which adjoins the school, and which will enable him to impart to the boys a skilled knowledge of husbandry and farm-yard management.

Health and general condition.—One death of a boy from typhoid fever, the result of the bad drainage of this school, occurred in 1878. Some other boys were attacked, but recovered. I consulted with the medical officer of the school, and I am now informed that the sewerage of the school has been improved. With the exception of the attack of typhoid fever the health of the inmates has been good.

Conduct and discipline.—With one exception, the conduct of the boys has been satisfactory. The boy was insolent, and used threatening language to one of the officers of the school. He was very properly brought before the Magistrates at Petty Sessions, and was sentenced to imprisonment for one month. This salutary punishment of the offender had an excellent effect, and the Manager reports that the conduct of the other boys has been very good. They appear contented, happy, and are industrious.

Educational state.—The Manager reports that the education given has enabled several of the boys to obtain situations as clerks in mercantile establishments. Four and a half hours daily is devoted to study. Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, and geography are taught, and a good band has been organized.

Industrial training.—Carpentry, cartmaking, smiths' work, tailoring, shoemaking, and baking are taught. A farm of 21 acres has recently been obtained, which, together with 7 acres belonging to the school, and the recent purchase will enable the boys to be trained in skilled husbandry and farm-yard management.

Staff.—Rev. M. F. Mulligan and three Christian Brothers, assisted by three lay brothers and a bandmaster, conduct the school. Seven skilled artisans are employed as trades instructors to teach the boys.

Total cost of institution in 1878, £2,171 8s. 2d., making the cost per head £19 13s. 11d.; industrial profits, £188 6s. 5d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Of fifty-four discharged, three have since died, forty-eight are doing well, and three who emigrated have not written lately.

THE KERRY HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, TRALEE.
Certified 27th July, 1879.

Inspected 26th March, 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in	
1878,	16
Externs who attend National school on premises,	35

State of premises.—I found the school buildings on my inspection in good repair, very clean, and orderly. The limit of the rules (26) was not reached during the year, the average number of inmates being only 16, the same as in 1877. A piece of ground adjoining the garden was however obtained, and it will give further employment to the boys, as well as provide additional vegetables for their use.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1878. No serious illness, no death. The boys are well looked after, and show the attention paid to their wants.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good in 1878. The manager reports that he is well content with the progress the school has made during the year. The boys are easily managed and appear cheery and industrious.

Educational state.—The educational state of this school is satisfactory, and the Inspector of the National Board of Education reports very favourably of the progress made by the pupils, all of whom passed at the last examination for results. The District Inspector of the National Board, Godfrey Bateman, Esq., reports on his examination for results, held November, 1878, favourably of the results of his examination of the school, and of the efficiency of the teacher. For my part I am satisfied that he deserved the character for efficiency which Mr. Bateman entertains of his ability. The Rev. Mr. Orpen, the manager, most judiciously gives the teacher the amount of results fees earned by the pupils belonging to the Industrial School. The result fees earned by the externs are paid by the Board of National Education, with which the school is in connexion. The boys sing nicely, and have some knowledge of the theory of music.

Industrial training.—A well qualified master tailor instructs some of the boys in his trade, and they have done good work during the year. Others are employed at knitting, and the use of sewing-machine. The garden is cultivated to the best advantage by the boys.

Staff.—The Rev. Raymond Orpen, the Rector of Tralee, superintends the school, which is managed by Mr. Archbold Colvin, the master, who is considered to be an efficient officer, and with his wife, who is matron, has charge of the establishment. A tailor attends to give instruction to the boys. The matron instructs the boys in music on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Total cost in 1878, £341 2s., of which £2 12s. was expended on the buildings, making the cost per head £21 3s. 1d.; industrial profits, £22 5s. 6d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Four boys discharged, all doing well.

PEMBROKE ALMSHOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, TRALEE.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 26th March, 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1878,	69
Under six years,	1
Voluntary inmates,	10
Externs who attend the National Schools on the premises :—	
Average attendance,	151

State of premises.—No alteration in the buildings was made in 1878, but a sum of £50 was expended in painting and other improvements of the school, which I found, on my inspection, in admirable order and repair, very clean, and well kept. It is to me always a pleasure to visit this school, which is well managed, and most satisfactory in results.

Health and general condition.—Generally good in 1878, but much fever prevailed in the adjoining town of Tralee, and some of the children attending the National school, which is held on the premises, brought the contagion to the inmates of the Industrial school. A few of the children were attacked but all recovered. They were treated by the medical officer under the care of the Sisters in the infirmary, and nursed by their schoolfellows.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory in 1878, no serious breach of discipline is reported; faults few and trifling. The Managers consider that rewards for merit are more beneficial than punishments, and acting on that system they have produced most favorable results. The girls are docile, obedient, truthful, and very industrious.

Educational state.—This school, which is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, has produced very satisfactory results. The Board's Inspector, William Connelly, Esq., lately held an examination as if for results. He reports generally on the creditable condition of the school, and adds, "Industrial pupils very good." In this opinion I quite agree. The children are anxious to learn, and an excellent spirit prevails amongst them. Vocal and instrumental music is well taught. The girls are instructed in the theory as well as practice of music. They sung for me most creditably the National Anthem and other pieces. Drawing is also taught to girls to whom it would be useful in afterlife. I have also a report from Mr. Inspector Browne, which is equally satisfactory.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches is well taught in this school. The girls are proficient in the use of the knitting and sewing machines. The quilts of all the beds in the establishment were knit by the girls. They knit shawls, petticoats, and other articles. They cut out and make their own dresses; they upholster all the mattresses they use; they cook and make confectionery, jam, and pickles. They have a good bakehouse, in which all the bread used in the establishment is made by the girls, without assistance. They wash and make up fine linen. They have a large poultry yard in which a quantity of fowl is reared. They milk cows, make butter, and care pigs. The elder girls have special care of their young companions.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Reardon and three Sisters of Mercy manage the school. They are assisted by a matron, a sub-matron, a workmistress, and laundress.

Total cost in 1878, £1,337 9s. 2d., of which £50 was for building, making the cost per head £18 7s. 10d.; industrial profits, £39 17s. 6d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Of 34 girls discharged, 31 are doing well, 2 have since died, and 1 has been lost sight of.

A number of the children are placed out on licence in good situations before their time expires. Twenty were placed out during the year, and all are going on to the satisfaction of their employers. This arrangement is stated to have a most beneficial effect on the younger children, and leaves vacancies for new cases.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

KILKENNY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, KILKENNY,

Certified 23rd March, 1873.

Inspected 17th May and 2nd December, 1878.

Average number of inmates in school in 1878, 95.

State of premises.—This well-managed school has been much improved during 1878. Besides £4,050 expended on buildings in 1877, a further sum of £1,000 was laid out in 1878. The arrangements are now very complete, and the Institution is well provided with all appliances for the efficient working of the system. Besides the seven acres on which the school is built, ten additional acres of land have been obtained to enable the girls to be properly instructed in dairy and farmyard management.

Health and general condition.—Five deaths occurred among the inmates of the school in 1878—four from consumption; the fifth from brain disease. Measles also, which was prevalent in Kilkenny in the spring of the year, attacked some of the children, but all recovered. The health of the other children was good, and the best medical attendance is supplied to the Institution.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent in 1878. A very good spirit exists amongst the inmates of the school; faults few, and none of a serious character. Emulation is excited by rewards for conduct and proficiency, and the girls are very industrious, and appear cheery and happy.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given; reading, writing, dictation, geography, grammar and arithmetic are taught; the children are anxious to learn, and the school has made good progress.

Industrial training.—Laundry work is well taught in this school. Washing for private families is carefully done, and gives much satisfaction. Dairy and farmyard management are likewise taught. The girls rear calves, pigs, and a quantity of poultry. They milk cows, make butter, and are taught the duties of household servants. They cook, bake bread, and make pastry and confectionery. Plain and fancy needlework in all its branches is taught. The girls out out and make their own dresses and work for the public. They make lace, do crochet and macramé work, and are instructed in the use of the sewing and knitting machines, and work in the garden.

Staff.—Mrs. Catherine Lyons, with a staff of seven Sisters of Charity, manage the Institution. Three laundresses, two workmistresses and a well qualified dressmaker are also engaged, and work under the superintendence of the sisters.

Eleven girls were discharged in 1878, 2 returned to friends, 9 have been provided with good situations and are going on satisfactorily.

Total cost in 1878, £3,374 6s. 4d., of which £1,000 was for building. Cost per head, £24 19s. 10d.; industrial profit, £240 0s. 11d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Nineteen discharged, 16 doing well, 1 doubtful, and 2 lost sight of.

KING'S COUNTY.

ST. JOHN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
PARSONSTOWN.—Certified 5th July, 1870.

Inspected 1st February, 22nd April, &c., 1878.

Average number of children paid for by Treasury, .	79
Voluntary inmates, .	3
Externs attending National school: on roll, 403; attendance, .	272

State of premises.—The new National Schools having been completed, the wing of the building formerly used for the National School has been refitted, and added to the internal accommodation of the institution for dormitories and workrooms. Various improvements are still required; above all a sufficient public laundry to train the inmates of the school in laundry work, which is one of the most useful occupations for girls of their class.

Health and general condition.—Generally satisfactory in 1878. In one instance scarlatina attacked an inmate of the school, but she was at once removed to hospital and the contagion was arrested. No other serious disease appeared amongst the children; no death. The girls are admirably cared, very cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory in 1878. The children were docile, obedient, and industrious, faults few and of a trifling nature, and an excellent spirit prevails in the school.

Educational state.—This well managed school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the results obtained show the efficiency of the teaching. The annual examination was very successful, and the programme of the board is carefully followed. Vocal and instrumental music are well taught, and the girls are instructed in lithography, drawing, and etching. The drawing-class is in connexion with the School of Art, South Kensington; and in no other school in Ireland is there a larger per-centage of prizes.

Three of the girls are now paid monitresses under the National Board, and others are preparing to be teachers.

Industrial training.—Every branch of needlework and machine-work, is well taught in this school. The girls are instructed under competent teachers in dressmaking and millinery. They manufacture Irish point and Brussels lace, and their work is well done. They embroider on silk, cloth, and leather, and during the past winter they embroidered kid gloves for one of the best houses in Dublin. Their gold and silk embroidery exhibited in the case of the Duchess of Marlborough at the Paris Exhibition, with other work was greatly admired, and the large silver medal of the exhibition was awarded by the judges to Her Grace for the work of this and other Industrial Schools in Ireland, which she exhibited.

The girls cut out and make all the dresses they wear and they work for the public. The ladies' underclothing which they make are of superior workmanship. The girls are taught cooking and housework, to cure bacon, to make bread and confectionery, they milk cows, feed pigs, and a few poultry. The girls trained in this establishment give great satisfaction.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Becket, with nine Sisters of Mercy, have charge of the establishment. There are, besides, a matron in care of the younger children in auxiliary house, and three paid assistants.

Total cost in 1878, £1,546 12s. 7d.; cost per head, £18 17s. 2d.; industrial profit, £146 2s. 9d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Nineteen discharged, of whom 1 has since died, 18 are doing well.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

ST. GEORGE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LIMERICK.—Certified 4th December, 1869.

Inspected 3rd July, 1878.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in	
1878,	59
Voluntary inmates,	2

State of premises.—No new buildings were erected during the year, but the school-room and work-room were panelled, and the walls painted. I found the school very clean, orderly, and nicely kept when I visited.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1878; no serious illness; no death. Some of the children when admitted were suffering much from previous misery and destitution; but with a good and nutritious diet, and under medical treatment, with plenty of cod-liver oil, they gradually became strong and healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the girls, who are docile, obedient, respectful, and industrious. She adds "the children in situations in Limerick frequently visit the school, and those in situations at a distance correspond with the managers."

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, and arithmetic are taught. Some of the girls are likewise instructed in vocal and instrumental music. The children also passed a successful examination in Christian doctrine for confirmation.

Industrial training.—Plain and fancy work are taught the girls. They understand the use of the sewing and knitting machines. They work point lace, crochet, embroidery, and braiding, and since the commencement of the present year, they have been instructed in the manufacture of old Limerick lace, now almost extinct but for which that city was once so famous. They upholster mattresses and palliasses, and are now occupied in working crochet quilts for their beds; they milk cows, make butter, and do dairy-work; care pigs and poultry, but they have not a proper farm-yard, which should be erected. They bake bread, cook, and do house-work and laundry-work.

The manager reports that girls trained in the school, who are temporarily out of employment, are readmitted into the school until a suitable situation is procured for them. This, I believe, to be a most important preservative for friendless girls or those whose relatives are criminals.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Bartley and eight Sisters of the Good Shepherd manage this school.

Total cost of the institution in 1878, £1,308 1s. 8d., making the average cost per head, £21 16s.; industrial profits, £74 0s. 1d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Of thirty girls discharged, twenty-nine are doing well, and one unknown.

ST. VINCENT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LIMERICK.—Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected—3rd July, 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, within the limit of the rules,	130
Do. not paid for (4 under six years of age),	8
Voluntary inmates,	100
Externs who attend the National school on the premises,	45

State of premises.—This fine school is gradually becoming perfect in its arrangements, £622 6s. 9d. were expended in 1878, in the completing of the new buildings on which £4,000 had already been laid out in 1877. The lofty and spacious new dormitory and workroom with other apartments have been suitably fitted up, and necessary appliances provided. A shed has been put up in the playground for the use of the children in wet weather. Suitable fowl-houses and other farm buildings are now in progress of erection.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred amongst the children of this school in 1878, but one was of a girl on licence. Both deaths were from consumption, the fatal scourge of the children of the poorest classes in Ireland. Some cases of whooping cough also occurred amongst the younger children, but all recovered. These were the only maladies by which the children were attacked during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the general conduct of the children during the year was good, no grave fault was committed, and an excellent spirit prevails in the school. The system of rewards for good conduct produces great emulation amongst the girls.

Educational state.—This department is well managed and has produced very favourable results. The school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and inspected by their officers. W. S. Seymour, esq., the District Inspector of the Board, on his last examination as if for results, 4th October, 1878, reports :—"In the subjects of reading, spelling, and writing the pupils are always well instructed, and on this occasion they exhibited their usual high proficiency. In the more difficult branches of arithmetic, grammar, and geography almost equally high answering was obtained on this occasion, a fact which reflects great credit on the capacity and industry of the teachers, as, in the very best schools I have seldom met with so large a percentage of correct answering in these subjects. I may say that the school is at present in all important respects thoroughly efficient;" Vocal and instrumental music are well taught in this school, and with the most marked success, many of the girls become teachers under the National Board of Education, and I am informed that they are giving satisfaction to their employers.

The excellent order, and discipline in this school and the emulation shown by the pupils are evidence that it is efficiently conducted.

Industrial training.—Needlework in its different branches and various fancy works are well taught in this school. The girls are instructed in dressmaking and the millinery art. They make all the clothes they wear, and the elder girls are trained to be good cutters-out. They upholster beds, mattresses, and palliasses, they are instructed in the use of the different braiding and sewing machines. They do various fancy works, and work for some shops and private families. Cooking, and the making of pastry and confectionery are taught to the girls. They bake bread,

milk cows, make butter, and have charge of pigs and poultry. They are also employed in the laundry, they work in the garden, and keep the dressed grounds in order.

Staff.—Mrs. M'Namara, with 12 Sisters of Mercy, manage the school; they are assisted by paid teachers, including a well qualified dressmaker and laundress.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Fifty-eight discharged; all reported to be doing well.

Total expenditure in 1878, £3,742 4s. 7d., of which £622 6s. 9d. was for building, making the cost per head, £23 19s. 11d.; profit on industrial department, £299 15s. 1d.

Provision for pupils after expiration of sentence.—A house of mercy in Limerick, is in connexion with this school and receives girls who, on their discharge from it, are unprovided with a suitable situation, and should their conduct be satisfactory they will always have a home there, when out of employment.

LIMERICK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS.—Certified 18th August, 1875.

Inspected 3rd July, 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention,	
within limit of rules,	98
Voluntary inmates,	18

State of premises.—No alteration or extension of the buildings of this school was made in 1878, but a sum amounting to £127 10s. 6d. was expended on repairs—papering and painting the apartments, &c. Since the commencement of the present year, however, the interest in the lease of a farm of 44 statute acres has been purchased, at a cost, I am informed, of £1,500. The boys will now have an opportunity of being trained to agricultural industries.

There are at present on the land 40 head of horned cattle, including 17 milch cows.

Health and general condition was very satisfactory in 1878—no serious illness; no death. The boys are well cared and appear cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports favourably of the conduct of the boys in 1878. It was in general satisfactory. A system of rewards established in the school has produced good results.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, geography, grammar, and arithmetic are taught, but I am not satisfied with the educational progress of the boys. A singing class and a brass band have been organized.

Industrial training.—This department is progressing. Baking, tailoring, boot and shoe making, smith's work, horse shoeing, cart and car making, cabinet-making, carpentry, painting, glazing, and gardening are taught. There are two sewing and knitting machines in the school for the use of the boys. As already mentioned, a farm has been purchased within ten minutes drive of the school where the boys are usefully employed in husbandry and in the management of farm stock.

Staff.—Rev. P. A. Martin, with seven Christian Brothers, manage the school. Twelve tradesmen, a bandmaster, singing-master, herd, and farm-labourers are also employed.

Total expenditure during 1878 was £3,362 7s. of which £25 9s. 2d. was expended on building, making the cost per head, £28 15s. 4d.; industrial profits, £359 4s. 9d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Two discharged, both doing well.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

OUR LADY OF SUCCOUR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
 NEWTOWNFORBES.—Certified 29th November, 1869.

Inspected 23rd January and 16th November, 1878.

Average number of children under order of detention in	
1878,	80
Children under six years of age,	1
Externs who attend National school on premises,	44

State of premises.—£415 14s. 7d. were expended on repairs of this school and buildings during 1878. Since the commencement of 1879 a considerable sum has been laid out on the erection of National schools and other buildings in connexion with the Institution. When the new building is completed some of the partitions in the present school will be removed, and a suitable kitchen and refectory will be fitted up, as well as other improvements made. I found the school clean and orderly, when I visited.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1878; no death or serious illness occurred amongst the inmates. The girls are well cared and show the attention paid to their wants.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the girls. They are obedient, industrious, and anxious to correspond to the wishes of the sisters; faults few and of a very trifling nature.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the District Inspector of the Board reports favourably of the results of his examination in October, 1878. The programme of the Board is carefully followed—reading, writing, geography, dictation, grammar, and arithmetic are taught, and the 48 externs who attend the school gained £23 16s. for results, which is evidence of efficient teaching. Of the 77 Industrial school children examined 53 were removed to higher classes. The girls obtained 389 good marks, of which number 213 were first marks. Vocal and instrumental music are also taught, and girls intended to be teachers are likewise instructed in drawing.

Industrial training.—Plain needlework and machine work are taught. The girls are likewise instructed in dressmaking. They cut out and make all the dresses they wear. They knit and do crochet work. They are employed in the large laundry attached to the school and work for the public. They cook and do housework. They milk cows, make butter, and rear pigs and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Fallon and 12 Sisters of Mercy manage the institution. They are assisted by 2 literary teachers, 3 laundresses, and 2 servants.

Total cost of school in 1878, £2,019 2s. 10d., of which £415 14s. 7d. was for building, making the average cost per head, £19 15s. 10d.; industrial profits, £28 11s. 7d.

Results, for 1875-6-7.—Forty-four discharged; 41 are reported to be doing well, 1 has been lost sight of, and 2 are doubtful.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

HOUSE OF CHARITY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
DROGHEDA.—Certified 17th October, 1870.

Inspected 28th July, 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within limit of rules in 1878,	92
Do. under 6 years of age,	3
Externs who attend National School on the premises on roll,	173

State of premises.—No alterations were made in the school buildings during 1878, but the woodwork was painted and other improvements made. I found the school on my inspection very clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—Most satisfactory in 1878; no death or serious illness occurred in the school during the year. The children are well cared by the Sisters, who pay the greatest attention to their treatment and training. They are a fine manly set of boys and show the good results of female management of young boys.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good in 1878. The boys are obedient, respectful, and most anxious to please the Sisters, who report—"A good spirit is well established amongst the elder boys and the younger boys follow their example, so that little trouble is felt in maintaining order and good conduct amongst them."

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education and inspected by their officers. In September, 1878, on an examination as if for results, 88 were presented for examination, of whom 61 passed. The Inspector of the District (P. Connellan, esq.), reports:—"I cannot speak too highly of the tone and discipline of this establishment. I have never been more gratified than by my examination of any school. The proficiency in the literary branches was creditable, and the demeanour of the children during and after the examination was not only pleasing but astonishing, considering their history."

Drawing, music, and singing are effectively taught.

Industrial training.—The boys are admitted as a rule at about six years of age, and at once are put to such technical industries as knitting, sewing, darning, and machine-work. They scrub the floors, dust and clean the building, and work in the garden. They are taught to be tidy in their persons and clean in their habits. The training in this school is found to be an admirable preparation of the boys for the Artane School, where their education is completed when of an age to be removed.

Staff.—Mrs. Frances Austin, with a staff of Sisters of Charity, and five other officers, manage the school.

Total cost of school in 1878, £1,776 17s. 9d., making the cost per head £18 14s. 1d.; industrial profit during the year, £33 8s. 9d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—17 discharged; 16 doing well, and 1 since dead.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

ST. COLUMBA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WESTPORT, FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC

GIRLS.—Certified 13th April, 1871.

Inspected 24th September, 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within limit of the rules in 1878,	80
Do. not paid for,	1
Voluntary inmates,	12
Externs who attend the schools on the premises,	280

State of premises.—No change was made in the buildings of this school in 1878. They are kept in good repair, very clean and orderly.

Health and general condition.—No death or serious illness occurred in the school during 1878. The girls are well cared, and I was greatly pleased on my visit with their tidiness in dress and healthy appearance. A few who were delicate on admission are now in excellent health.

Conduct and discipline.—Stated to have been most satisfactory. The few faults committed were of a trifling nature, and all are anxious to please the Sisters who are placed over them. They are obedient, respectful, and industrious.

Educational state.—Very satisfactory. The girls have made considerable progress during the year, and in no school in Ireland do the children show a greater anxiety to improve. The teaching is fully equal to any in the best schools. Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, arithmetic, drawing, vocal and instrumental music are taught, and since Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough took so much interest in the school, an increased spirit of emulation has been infused amongst the inmates. On a late visit, after the National Anthem, the girls sung some of Moore's melodies translated into Irish, which were exquisitely sweet and more melodious than with the English words.

Industrial training.—The girls acquire a thorough knowledge of laundry-work in their well-appointed laundry, where washing for private families is done. They bake bread, milk cows, and make butter. They are taught cookery and to make pastry and confectionery. Dressmaking, millinery, needlework of all kinds, and machine-work are taught. The girls are employed at embroidery and fancy work. I may add that the pupils of this school are brought up to be industrious and useful members of the community when they leave the school. One is now a baker, and another a confectioner.

Staff.—Mrs. M. B. Cullen and a large staff of Sisters of Mercy manage.

Total cost of the institution in 1878, £1,568 11s. 6d. Cost per head, £19 7s. 3d.; industrial profits, £29 13s. 6d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—24 discharged; one since dead; all the rest giving satisfaction to their employers; and the accounts received from them, both at home and abroad, are quite cheering.

Some of the girls educated in this school are now governesses in England, and three are in France to complete their education.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

ST. MARTHA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
MONAGHAN.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 5th March, 8th July, 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, within limit of rules,	67
Do. not paid for out of Treasury grant (one under 6 years),	6
Voluntary inmates,	28
Externs who attend the National school on the premises: on roll, 301; attendance,	259

State of premises.—Besides £800 laid out on buildings for this school in 1877, a further sum of £98 19s. 8d. was expended in necessary improvements in 1878, and on the different occasions of my visits to the school, I was pleased with the cleanliness and order in all its departments. Some new baths, all of white marble, have lately been put up.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children in the school, with two exceptions, was very satisfactory in 1878. Two deaths occurred; one from tubercular meningitis, the other was from a gastric attack, but no zymotic malady of any kind occurred in the school during the year. In no school in Ireland is more care taken of the sick than here; all the children who are delicate get quantities of eggs, cod liver oil, quinine, and other medicines when necessary. There are excellent baths, and other appliances for the sick, in the infirmary.

Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct of the pupils was satisfactory in 1878; a good tone prevails amongst them, and the faults committed were few. The children are for the most part obedient, respectful, and attached to the Sisters, so that in no instance since the school was established, has any attempt at absconding occurred. Always with the girls, the Sisters acquire an influence over them, and the system of marks and premiums have produced good results; the children are very cheery and happy.

Educational state.—This well managed school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and at the last examination, held in July of the year, as if for results, not a single child failed in any of the essentials, and the District Inspector, M. Moloney, Esq., reported most favourably of the progress of the pupils, that the programme of the Board was carefully observed, and the answering of the classes very good; he adds:—"The pupils have been most carefully instructed," and in this opinion I quite agree. Vocal and instrumental music are well taught in this school, and it is most satisfactorily progressing. Year after year the pupils secure the prizes given by Vere Foster for penmanship.

Industrial training.—Various branches of needlework are taught, dressmaking, millinery, knitting, crochetwork, crewelwork, and the manufacture of different kinds of lace, machine work, cooking, baking, dairy work, the milking of cows, and laundry work. The new laundry has been in operation for the last 12 months, and the girls are now skilled in this useful branch of industry; they make up fine linen nicely, and wash for some respectable families in the neighbourhood. A new poultry house and yard adjoining the laundry has lately been erected.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Angela Crotty, and seven Sisters of the Order of St. Louis, manage the institution.

Total cost of school in 1878, £1,954 14s. 10d., of which £93 19s. 8d. was for building, making the cost per head of the inmates £27 5s. 9d.; industrial profits, £214 19s. 8d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Forty-five discharged; 41 doing well, 1 unknown, and 3 are doubtful. These latter were only a fortnight in the school, having been discharged on account of illegal committals.

Eight were discharged during 1878; of these 2 returned to friends, one was placed in service, and the others were retained in the school to be trained as teachers.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

ST. MONICA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
ROSCOMMON.—Certified 20th November, 1869.

Inspected 9th October, 1878.

Average number of children under rules,	44
Voluntary,	6
Extern pupils who attend the Na- tional School,	} on roll, 220; attendance, 167

State of premises.—No new buildings were erected in connexion with this school during the year, but the present buildings were kept in good repair, and were remarkably clean and orderly when I visited.

Health and general condition.—One child died of disease of the lungs in 1878; with that exception the health of the children was very good. They are well cared, and show the attention paid to their wants; they are tidy in their dress, clean in their persons, and they have the appearance of good health.

Conduct and discipline.—Stated to be very good. When admitted, the children showed that they had been much neglected, but they are making progress, and are anxious to improve.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the District Inspector, W. Bamford, Esq., reports, 25th September, 1878:—"Moral tone, cleanliness, order, and discipline, excellent. The general proficiency is good, and the school programme duly observed."

Industrial training.—The new laundry, now nearly completed, will afford useful employment for the girls. They work in the dairy, milk cows and make butter, bake bread, care poultry, cook, and do housework. They are likewise instructed in plain and fancy needlework, and dressmaking. They cut out and make all the clothes they wear, make lace, and work for the public.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Nolan, with a staff of Sisters of Mercy, have charge of the establishment. They are assisted by a matron, a skilled laundress, and workmistress.

Total cost of school in 1878, £388 14s. 11d., making the cost per head £17 15s. 6d.; industrial profits, £74 12s.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Of 21 discharged, 20 are doing well, and 1 is doubtful.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

ST. LAURENCE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
SLIGO.—Certified 22nd April, 1871.

Inspected 16th November, 1878.

Average number of children under rules,	30
Do. not paid for,	4
Voluntary inmates,	43
Externs who attend the National Schools—on roll, 497 ;	
average attendance,	390

State of premises.—No change was necessary in the school during the year. The accommodation in the buildings far exceeding the number to which the school is limited, 30 under the Treasury grant. The institution is well managed. The buildings remarkably clean and well kept. The children were, when I visited, tidy in their dress, and clean in their persons.

Health and general condition.—Early in the year one child died of disease of the chest, under which she laboured when admitted to the school ; she was carried off by a sudden hemorrhage.

The health of the other children was very good, no serious disease having appeared amongst them during the year. They are well cared, and show by their appearance the attention paid to them.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports that, generally speaking, the girls are docile and very tractable. Their faults few and trifling, and rewards for the more deserving stimulate the rest to follow their example ; good and bad marks being sufficient to influence their conduct. On the periodical visits of the Grand Jury of Sligo to the school, the members uniformly express their approval of the order and management of the institution.

Educational state.—Very satisfactory. The school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and is well conducted. At the examination of the pupils as if for results in November, 1878, the answering of the pupils gained 85 per cent. The District Inspector (S. Starrit, Esq.) states that the moral tone, order, cleanliness, discipline, and general proficiency was very good. Vocal and instrumental music, drawing, and other extras are well taught in this school ; and some of the girls are being trained as teachers under the National Board. The National Anthem was sung on my visit to the school.

Industrial training.—Needlework is well taught in this school. It includes dressmaking, shirtmaking, and the preparation of various articles of ladies' and children's clothing. The girls likewise use the sewing and knitting machines. Fancy work is also done, but it is only considered a secondary department. The well appointed laundry of this school has been the means of training some useful servants in an important branch of their duties. The girls also are employed in the kitchen, and at housework. They milk cows, make butter, and care pigs and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones and a staff of Sisters of Mercy manage the institution. They are assisted by a professional cook, laundress, and other officers.

Total cost in 1878, £1,266 4s. 8d., making the cost per head £16 8s. 10d. Industrial profits, £348 0s. 3d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Of 21 discharged, 16 are doing well, 4 doubtful, and 1 has since died.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
 TEMPLEMORE.—Certified 20th August, 1870.

Inspected 14th June, 1878.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1878,	60
Voluntary inmates,	5
In excess of limit,	2
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises,	156

State of premises.—A sum of £193 13s. was expended on repairs and taxes of this school in 1878; the woodwork was painted, and the corridor and refectory panelled. I am informed by the Manager that several other improvements are proposed, including a new poultry yard, which is much required.

The school buildings were clean and well kept when I visited.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred in the school in 1878; two from tubercular consumption, the third from congestion of the lungs. The health of the other children was good; no serious illness or zymotic disease having appeared amongst them; they are well cared, cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports that the conduct of the inmates of the school in 1878 was most satisfactory; an excellent spirit prevails in the school; the children are docile and industrious. Faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and in July, 1878, the pupils were examined as if for results by the District Inspector of the Board, W. M. Weir, Esq., who reports:—"Moral tone and order, very fair; cleanliness and discipline, good. The junior classes did fairly well on the whole, except as regards spelling in class I., and reading, spelling, and geography in class III. The fourth class failed in dictation, grammar, and geography, and the fifth class in geography."

He adds, "I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the extreme neatness with which the children are kept; their healthy appearance, and uniform good conduct while under examination."

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Walsh, with 4 Sisters of Mercy, assisted by 4 paid officers, manage the institution.

Total cost in 1878, £1,234 4s. 8d., making cost per head £18 8s. 5d.; industrial profits, £97 4s.

Results, 1875-6-7.—24 discharged; 23 doing well; one unknown.

ST. FRANCIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CASHEL—
 Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected 16th February and 3rd October, 1878.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1878,	106
Externs who attend National schools on the premises— on roll, 474; attendance,	349

State of premises.—In addition to £610 reported to have been expended in 1877, a further sum of £280 was laid out in 1878, on

buildings for this school. A large dining-hall, which was much required has been completed. I found the school buildings clean and orderly when I made my inspection.

Health and general condition.—Five deaths occurred amongst the children belonging to this school in 1878. Three died of consumption, one of whom had only lately been admitted, and the other two were on licence at the time of their death. One child in the school died of paralysis, and the fifth of hip joint disease in the North Infirmary, Cork.

A quantity of cod liver oil is given to the children in this school, and I believe every care is taken of them.

The health of the other children in the school was satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports that an excellent spirit prevails in this school; the children are docile and respectful, kind and considerate towards each other, and grateful for the care they receive.

One child, soon after her admission, absconded, having stolen some articles. This girl having likewise shown various vicious propensities, was, on being retaken, committed by the magistrates to the Reformatory at Ballinasloe.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and was examined as if for results in May, 1878, by Alfred Purser, Esq. District Inspector, who reports that all the senior classes are very successfully taught, with the exception of the fourth class, which he found deficient in many points: that class, however, was proficient in mental arithmetic, and the fifth class in spelling, notation, and mental arithmetic. The sixth class was generally backward. Of seventy-six examined, fifty-six passed, and the results, if paid, would have amounted to £33 17s. 6d.

Vocal and instrumental music are well taught in this school. The girls who are being trained to be National teachers under the Education Board, learn drawing, illuminating, and French, to qualify them for the office. Some are paid mistresses under the Education Board, and on my visit the National anthem was well sung by the pupils in the school.

Industrial training.—Farm yard and dairy management are well taught. The girls milk cows, and make butter well in this school, and the new dairy, which has been fitted up with white marble shelves and encaustic tile floors, is found to be admirably suited for the training of the children to great cleanliness in dairy management.

The new laundry is also found to answer the purpose intended. Baking, cooking, and the confectionary art, are well taught in this school under a competent instructor, and the girls make cakes, pasties, &c., for a confectioner in the town. This I consider a great advantage, and is an admirable training for the children.

Needlework in all its branches, machine work, and dress making, are well taught in this school. The girls manufacture lace, and crochet. They work very beautiful gold, silk, and ribbon embroidery. Some of their work exhibited in the case of the Duchess of Marlborough at the Paris Exhibition for 1878, were amongst the articles which obtained the large silver medal at the Exhibition.

Staff.—This school is well managed by Mrs. Carroll and four Presentation Sisters, assisted by lay Sisters, the daughters of farmers, who teach out-door work. A lacemaker, dressmaker, baker, and laundress, are also employed.

The total cost of the institution in 1878 was £2,371, of which £280 was for building, making the cost per head £19 14s. 6d.; industrial profits, £246 17s. 6d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—44 discharged; all doing well.

ST. LOUIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, THURLES.—

Certified 11th December, 1869.

Inspected 25th February, 1878.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention, . . .	45
Voluntary inmates,	2
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises,	} 671 (on the roll), attendance, 311

State of premises.—£97 8s. were expended on repairs, rates, and taxes for this school in 1878. A farm has been taken, and a dairy newly constructed. It is now proposed to erect other farm offices, including a poultry yard. I found the school in good repair, well kept, the children tidy in dress, clean in person, and the entire establishment satisfactory.

Health and general condition.—Very good in 1878; no serious illness or zymotic disease; no death. The children were in robust health when I visited.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. The children are obedient, respectful, and industrious, faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National education. In October, 1878, the District Inspector of the Board, W. M. Weir, Esq., examined the school as if for results, and reports:—"Moral tone, order, and discipline, good; cleanliness, very good. I found the general proficiency of these pupils very satisfactory, except as regards geography in class IV., and grammar and geography in class V. Many of the nuns are highly efficient teachers, and all of them display the greatest earnestness in their work, and anxiety to give satisfaction. Of 26 examined, 25 passed, earning £10 18s. results fees, if paid.

Vocal music well taught. The girls sung the National Anthem, on my visit, in a most creditable manner. Drawing, instrumental music, and other extras, are taught to the class intended to be teachers."

Industrial training.—All kinds of needlework are well taught in this school. The girls are instructed in the use of the sewing and knitting machines, and in dressmaking and millinery. They work for the shops and private families. They cook, bake bread, and work in the laundry. They milk cows, care pigs and poultry. A telegraph machine has been provided, to train the girls to its use.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Shea, corresponding Manager, and three Presentation Sisters, with three paid assistants, manage this school.

Total cost in 1878, £774 15s. 9d. Cost per head, £17 4s. 4d.; industrial profits, Nil.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Thirty-seven girls discharged; thirty-six are doing well; and the other was convicted of larceny in the school, and sent to Ballinasloe Reformatory.

TIPPERARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.—

Certified 1st May, 1872.

Inspected 16th February and 23rd June, &c., 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1878,	63
Not paid for (2 under 6 years),	4
Voluntary inmates,	6
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises, on roll, 497; attended,	308

State of premises.—The new Industrial school was completed in 1878, at a cost of £4,616 9s. 9d., of which £1,829 9s. 2d. were expended in 1878. All necessary appliances have been provided for the efficient training of the children in the cooking, laundry, and baking departments. The school is well planned, and I look forward to favourable results under the efficient management of the sisters in charge.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred amongst the inmates of the school at the commencement of the year, the result of asthma after measles. The health of all the other children was very satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the children during 1878 was very good, with one exception, that of a girl who refused to conform to the rules, and who had made several attempts to escape. She was very refractory, and was ultimately committed by the Magistrates to the Reformatory school at Limerick, where I hear she is giving satisfaction.

Educational state.—This school is conducted under the rules of the Board of National Education. On an examination held in November, 1878, by F. Eardley, Esq., District Inspector, he reports:—"Moral tone and discipline, good; order and cleanliness, excellent. The school is in a satisfactory state. Of 37 examined, 23 passed. The externs earned £91 13s. 6d. results fees."

On my visit, I was much pleased with the answering of the children. Vocal music (Hullah's system) is well taught, and instrumental music and drawing to girls of superior intelligence, who are being trained as teachers.

Industrial training.—All kinds of needlework and machinework are taught; the girls are instructed in dressmaking, shirtmaking, knitting, crochet, and embroidery. They cut out and make their own clothes, and work for the shops. They bake all the bread used in the establishment; they cook, milk cows, make butter, care pigs and poultry, and work on the farm and in the laundry.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Catherine Macnamara, with a staff of eight Sisters of Mercy, and one assistant, manage this school.

The Total cost of establishment in 1878 was £3,214 6s. 2d., of which £1,829 9s. 2d. was for building, making cost per head, £21 14s. 2d.; profit on industrial departments, £66 14s. 2d.

Results.—The 21 girls discharged in 1875-6-7-20 are all doing well, and one lost sight of.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

ST. CATHERINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
STRABANE.—Certified 30th November, 1869.

Inspected 9th June, 1878.

Average number of inmates paid for by Treasury, . . .	97
Voluntary inmates,	5
Externs attending the National school—on roll, 362 ; attendance,	233

State of premises.—Some good work was done in this school during 1878, at an expense of £362. Farm offices and a new laundry were completed, and are now in operation. I was much pleased with the progress made in the institution during the year, but I regret to say, that notwithstanding that an extensive system of sewerage was constructed at considerable expense, it is now found to be most defective; in fact, conveying the sewer gas from the main sewer of the town into the building. The indefatigable Manager of this school, Mrs. Atkinson, has employed Mr. Barns Austin, of London, to report on the sanitary state of the school, and his estimate to rectify the blunders committed in the sewerage and water arrangements amounts to £350; but I trust that some less expensive arrangement will be found to answer the object in view. Up to the present no ill effects have been experienced by the inmates from the present sewerage.

Health and general condition.—No death or serious illness, or zymotic disease of any kind, appeared amongst the children during 1878, and the sanitary reports of the school are most favourable, yet the reports of Mr. Barns Austin, to which I have already referred, would show an unsatisfactory state of the sewerage, and the matter will be carefully looked to. On all my visits to the school, I remarked the robust and healthy appearance of the girls.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory in 1878. The children are docile and industrious, and tolerant of each other. I was much pleased with the good spirit which prevails in the school. Children on licence and after discharge give satisfaction to their employers.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and W. Nicholls, esq., on his examination, as if for results, in October, 1878, reports most favourably of this school, and its general proficiency. He adds "the Sisters of Mercy in charge of this school are very efficient teachers"; in which opinion I quite agree. At the examination above mentioned, the Industrial School pupils in most of the classes surpassed the externs in their answering. The results earned by the externs at that examination were £85 6s. 6d. from the National Board, and £42 18s. from the Union, making all together £128 4s. 6d. Vocal and instrumental music are well taught, and the girls sang the National Anthem for me in a most creditable manner. Some are trained to be teachers under the National Board; one holds a good situation as teacher of a school in Lancashire.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in dressmaking and millinery, and in the use of sewing, braiding, and knitting machines. They make all the dresses they wear, and fine underclothing for ladies, and shirts, which are exported through a manufacturer in Strabane, to one of the leading London houses. They do lace-work and crochet, and the small children knit stockings. The girls work in the dairy and farm-yard; they milk cows, make butter, care calves, pigs, and poultry; they

cook and make confectionery, and are employed at housework and in the bakery. A public laundry is attached to this school, in which the girls wash and make up fine linen nicely. The manager is in treaty just now with an English firm, for the erection of steam apparatus in connexion with the new laundry, which will enable her to have washing done on a much more extensive scale than at present.

Staff.—Mrs. Atkinson and 8 Sisters of Mercy, with 3 laundresses, and one teacher, form the staff of this establishment.

Total cost of the school in 1878, £2,056 15s. 8d., of which £362 was for building. Cost per head, £17 9s. 5d. Industrial profits, £169 6s. 6d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Thirty-nine discharged; thirty-five doing well; three unknown, and one since dead.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

CAPPOQUIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG BOYS.—

Certified 1st March, 1873.

Inspected 5th August, 1878.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1878,	36
Do. under six years of age, not paid for out of	
Treasury grant,	2
Voluntary inmates,	3

State of premises.—In addition to £959 1s. 9d. expended on the new school building in 1877, a further sum of £133 15s. 7d. was laid out on the premises in 1878. A covered glass passage connecting the two school buildings was erected, and some sewerage made. Other improvements are, however, still required in the lavatory and bath-room. I was much pleased with the order and cleanliness of this school on my visit.

Health and general condition.—Measles of a bad type, which was very prevalent and fatal in the locality, attacked the inmates of this school in 1878. Eighteen of the children suffered from the disease, one of whom died. The health of the other children was good, and every care is taken of them by the Sisters in charge.

Conduct and discipline.—This school is remarkably well managed, and home influences are brought to bear on the children in a most satisfactory manner. The boys are docile, obedient, respectful, and anxious to please. A spirit of emulation exists amongst them, and few faults are committed.

Educational state.—This school is managed under the rules of the Board of National Education, but in consequence of the illness of the Inspector of the Board it was not examined by him in 1878. Reading, writing, spelling, and dictation are taught, but it is to be regretted that so few externs attend the classes. It is a subject to which I have already called the attention of the Manager. Singing is well taught in the school. One boy plays the harmonium; the others sing to his accompaniment.

Industrial training.—This being only a preparatory school, the main object of the teaching is to form the habits of the boys, and give them scholastic instruction. They are taught to be industrious; they knit stockings, gloves, scarfs, and other articles. They work at the sewing machine, and assist in making the clothes they wear. They work in the garden, and care poultry. According to rules, none but boys under nine years of age are admitted; they are afterwards transferred to more advanced schools.

Staff.—Mrs. Devereux, and three Sisters of Mercy, manage the school, assisted by a matron, servant, and laundress.

Total cost in 1878, £978 8s. 2d., of which £133 15s. 7d. was for building, making the cost per head £20 12s.; industrial profits, £46 18s.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Two discharged, one doing well, and the other not lately heard from.

ST. DOMINICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
WATERFORD.—Certified 13th April, 1871.

Inspected 19th May and 1st December, 1878.

Average number of inmates in 1878,	120
In excess of limit,	4
Voluntary inmates,	5

State of premises.—This school, erected at considerable cost, is now occupied by the children, and promises to be very perfect in its arrangements when completed. A heavy debt has, however, been incurred thereby; but the leading families of Waterford, who take a great interest in the school, are making arrangements for a bazaar, to pay of the debt. The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough and other families in the neighbourhood, are giving it every support, and I have no doubt it will be a great success.

Situated on 12 acres of land, with a park of 19 acres adjoining, every facility is afforded the children to learn farm industries, and the roomy and well-ventilated apartments will be most conducive to the health of the children. The lavatories and baths are of white marble; the halls, corridors, and kitchen floored with encaustic tiles, and no expense is being spared to make the school as perfect as possible.

Health and general condition.—Most satisfactory in 1878. No death or serious illness occurred during the year; and no appearance of zymotic disease. The untiring care bestowed on the children by the Sisters has been most successful, and some who were very delicate on admission are now strong and healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports:—An excellent spirit prevails in the school. The children are docile, and easily managed; they are industrious, bright, cheerful, and happy, and anxious to improve. They endeavour to obtain all the advantages they can from the facilities afforded them. She adds:—In no instance was a serious fault committed during the year, and even trifling faults were very rare.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, and geography are taught. The girls write a good hand, and are encouraged to write letters to their teachers on feast days. The girls sing and play well, and I was much pleased with the manner in which the National Anthem was sung by them. Drawing and instrumental music are taught to some.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in dressmaking, millinery, and shirt-making. They use the several sewing machines; they cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and work for the shops. They are taught plain and fancy knitting, crochet and crewel-work, as well as various kinds of embroidery. They bake bread for the entire establishment, cook, milk cows, make butter, care pigs and poultry, and are instructed in the duties of household servants. They

work in the laundry, and are most efficiently trained in the various duties by which they are to earn their bread in afterlife.

Staff.—The school is managed by Mrs. Elizabeth Crilly, with a staff of Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and paid assistants.

Total cost of the institution in 1878, £2,500 9s. 5d., making cost per head £19 7s. 8d. Industrial profit, £129 11s.

Results, 1875-6-7.—All of 46 discharged are reported to be doing well.

The manager states that she has succeeded in obtaining very superior situations for some of the girls, and they have proved deserving of the confidence placed in them. Some, at a distance, correspond frequently with the managers, and consult them when they require advice.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

MOUNT CARMEL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
MOATE.—Certified 9th April, 1870.

Inspected 5th December, 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1878, 53

Extern pupils who attend the National schools on the premises

—on roll, 196; average attendance, 87

State of premises.—No change since last inspection; none of my suggestions have been carried out, and I much regret that the additional buildings required have not been erected. A play hall in which the girls could take recreation in bad weather is much required; at present the girls play in the workroom, which cannot be kept tidy in wet weather. This is one of the few schools for girls which has not advanced, as I would wish.

Health and general condition.—No death occurred in the school in 1878, but five small children were attacked by measles during the year; they were removed to the Infirmary, and all recovered. The health of the other children was good, but the inmates of the school having suffered from measles for two following years, would show some unsatisfactory condition in the sanitary arrangements of the school. The children are well cared, and cod-liver oil is given to all who require it.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports the children are, for the most part, docile, obedient, respectful to the Sisters, and tolerant to their companions. They are bright, cheery, and happy; faults, few and trifling.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully followed. In October, 1878, the pupils were examined by E. P. Dewar, esq., District Inspector of the Board, as if for results, and he reported that the answering of the pupils was fairly satisfactory, moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline, good; all the children examined passed for results.

Industrial training.—Needlework, in its different branches, and machine work are taught. The girls cut out and make the dresses they wear. They do plain and fancy knitting, cook, and are instructed in housework. They bake bread, and care pigs and poultry. They milk cows, make butter, and work in the laundry. I have for several years urged the Sisters to build a public laundry, which would enable the girls to learn to wash for private families; they have neglected to do so, which is much to be regretted.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Finegan, with a staff of five Sisters of Mercy, manage the institution.

Cost of school in 1878, £997 14s. 10d., making the average cost of each inmate £18 16s. 6d. Industrial profits, £26 9s. 5d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Twenty-five discharged; 23 known to be doing well, and 2 lost sight of.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

ST. AIDEN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
New Ross.—Certified 13th November, 1869.

Inspected 23rd July, 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1878

(paid for),	70
Ditto in excess of limit,	3
Voluntary inmates,	4

State of premises.—Good farm offices have been erected during 1878, at a cost of £283 2s. The buildings were, when I visited them, remarkably clean, in excellent repair, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1878; no serious illness or zymotic disease appeared in the school during the year; no death. The children are well cared, tidy in their dress, and in robust health.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the children was excellent during 1878. In no instance was a fault committed which required serious punishment. The girls appear cheery, bright, and happy. Home influences are specially cultivated in this school, and the Sisters are always with the children who are placed under their care.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, geography, and the elements of arithmetic and grammar are taught. They are likewise instructed in singing and instrumental music. Their answering in some subjects was defective but their writing from dictation satisfactory.

Industrial training.—There is a good bakery in the establishment, and the bread made in the school is excellent. The girls milk cows, make butter, care calves, pigs, and poultry, and work in the garden. Dreesmaking and millinery work are well taught in this school. The girls cut out and make their own dresses, and work for the public. They make shirts, upholster mattresses and palliasses, knit, and do fancywork, braiding, and various kinds of needlework; wash and make up fine linen.

Staff.—Mrs. Kate Devereux and five other Sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd manage the school. They are assisted by a secular teacher, two dressmakers, and two laundresses.

Total cost of institution in 1878, £1,923 12s. 4d., making cost per head, £31 6s. 1d.; industrial profits, £162 5s. 9d.

Results, 1875-6-7.—Of 30 discharged 29 are doing well, and one has died.

A house of mercy in connexion with this school would be a great advantage for the future well-being of the girls trained in the institution.

ST. MICHAEL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
WEXFORD.—Certified 25th November, 1869.

Inspected 22nd July, 1878.

Average daily number under order of detention in 1878,	
paid for out of Treasury grant,	104
Ditto, under six years,	1
Ditto, voluntary inmates,	23
Externs who attend the National schools on premises—	
On roll,	80
Attended,	92

State of premises.—Besides £700 13s. 9d. expended on buildings for this school in 1877, a further sum of £200 3s. was laid out on further improvements in 1878. A steam cooking apparatus and range have been put up in the kitchen with copper boilers, which give abundance of hot water for baths always at hand. The bakehouse has been improved and enlarged, and an oven on the best principle erected.

The buildings were in excellent repair, clean, and well kept when I visited, and the entire establishment in a satisfactory condition. Two dormitories have been wainscoted, and the lavatory much improved.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred in the school of a girl from hemorrhage of the lungs, but the health of the other children was very good. No zymotic disease of any kind appeared amongst the inmates, and the medical officer reports most favourably of the sanitary state of the institution. Some additional baths have been put up, and much of the healthy state of this school is due to their frequent use.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the girls in 1878. An excellent spirit prevails in the establishment. A mild discipline is maintained more by rewards than punishments, and the Manager states that some girls who gave much trouble in the beginning now show a marked improvement.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and was examined as if for results by P. J. Macanley, esq., District Inspector, in November, 1878, who reported that the general proficiency of the school was pretty good; order and discipline very good. Of forty-four examined, twenty-three passed, earning results if paid amounting to £12 13s. Drawing, vocal and instrumental music are well taught in this school to girls intended to be teachers, and the National Anthem was remarkably well sung by the girls on my visit. Hullah's system is taught.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking and the millinery business are well taught in this school. The girls cut out and make all the dresses they wear, and work for the shops. Plain and ornamental needlework, macramé, crochet, and point lace are worked by the girls. They embroider and braid nicely, and a machine room is set apart for the working of sewing and knitting machines to prevent noise in the general workshop. A new branch of industry has been lately introduced amongst the girls, who are now employed in relief stamping of plain and coloured notepaper.

The monograms, crests, and other devices which they execute are done with taste, and orders are obtained from the neighbouring gentry for the work. The girls cook, make pastry and confectionery, stain floors, and do housework; they bake excellent bread, milk cows, make butter, and care pigs and a large quantity of poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Maguire, with a staff of five Sisters of Mercy, manage the school, with the assistance of four paid officers.

Total cost of the institution in 1878 was £2,486 18s. 3d., of which £200 3s. was for building, making the cost per head £17 17s. 3d.; industrial profit, £192 11s. 3d.

Results.—Of 32 discharged in 1875–6–7, one has since died, and all the others are doing well.

The Manager reports that she finds no difficulty in placing the girls in good situations, and that she receives the most cheering accounts of their conduct since they left the school. The fact that none have failed is the best evidence of the efficiency of the training and the teaching in the school.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

THE MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, OLDCOURT, BRAY.—

Certified 4th October, 1872.

Inspected 19th December, 1878.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1878, . 38

State of premises.—This school was, on my inspection, in good repair and order, very clean, and well kept; but as it is proposed to erect a new school-house on another site, the committee agree with me that it is inexpedient to expend the funds at their disposal, unless in necessary repairs, on the present buildings, which they hope soon to vacate. A sum of £49 12s. 11d. was, however, laid out on repairs, rates, and taxes during the year 1878.

It is now the seventh year since this school was founded and during that period the Earl of Meath has annually refunded, as his subscription to the school, the rent of the premises (£140), in addition to other donations. About £160 has been deposited in bank to form the nucleus of a building fund, but even under the most favourable circumstances the committee feel that without extra exertion they cannot hope to obtain a sufficient amount to justify them to undertake the cost of the erection of a new building for the school; at the same time they are perfectly aware that they cannot always expect Lord Meath to continue his munificent donations, without the prospect of some permanent building being obtained. They therefore have in their report for 1878 made an urgent appeal to the public and to the friends and supporters of the Institution to generously come forward and supply the means to establish the girls in a permanent home instead of the temporary one which they have hitherto been allowed to occupy free of rent. I am satisfied of the justice of the appeal, and I trust that this school, which is doing such a great amount of good work, will be placed on the same footing as that for boys at Blackrock. In making this urgent appeal for funds, the committee desire to impress on their friends and supporters that the grants from Government and the counties, supplemented by private subscriptions, suffice to meet the annual expenditure of the school, but that it is to the public alone they have to look for means to aid them in providing a house suitable to the wants of the institution, which is, in my opinion, a matter of the most pressing importance.

Health and general condition, with some slight exceptions, very satisfactory. One little girl, transferred from another school, on account of disease of the lungs, improved during the summer months, but it is feared that her recovery will not be permanent.

No death or serious illness occurred in the school during the year. The efficient medical officer of the institution, Dr. Darby, of Bray, devotes his time gratuitously to attendance on the inmates of the school, and when I visited I found the children in excellent health. I was much pleased on my visit with their appearance; they were bright, cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the general conduct of the girls was satisfactory; their faults were not of a serious character, nor were severe punishments resorted to during the year. The girls are, as a rule, obedient, respectful, and industrious.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Church Education Society, and their Inspector, Rev. Hugh Hamilton, who examined them twice during the year, has given the most favourable report of their progress. At the diocesan examination held in June at the parochial school in Bray, where several schools competed in portions of the Holy Scripture and formularies of the Church Service, eleven girls out of 24 obtained prizes. The committee also gave several prizes to girls for good conduct and for industrial work. Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history are taught, and the pupils have satisfactorily progressed during the year.

A lady member of the committee instructs the girls in singing, and they join in the choir in Christ's Church, Bray, during divine service. The Rev. J. G. Scott, A.M., incumbent of Bray, gives instruction on Tuesdays in the Holy Scripture.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught needlework, and some sew very nicely. They knit petticoats and stockings and can use the sewing machine. They make their own dresses and jackets, and work for the public. They are instructed in dairy work, milk cows (2), and make good butter. All girls over 12 years of age are taught housemaid's work, washing, and to make up fine linen. Six are employed in dairy work. The elder girls have their young companions placed under their care, in order to be trained to be nurserymaids in respectable families: in fact, every care is taken to make the girls useful upper servants. Some are instructed in the rearing of calves and the care of fowl and pigs. Eight of the girls have some knowledge of cooking.

In my report for 1877 I pointed out the want of a proper laundry for this school.

Staff.—Mrs. Echlin, matron, has charge of the school; Miss Coghlan, who is well qualified, is school teacher; Miss J. Lawrence is assistant matron, and an assistant sewing mistress is also employed.

The Earl and Countess of Meath, Lord Brabazon, Lady Kathleen Brabazon, Mrs. Wingfield, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. and Miss Darby, and other members of the committee devote much time to the supervision and management of this school, and the results have been very satisfactory.

Total cost in 1878, £1,059 16s. 2d.; cost per head £27 3s. 6d.; industrial profit, £111 12s. 3d.

Results.—Of 11 girls discharged during 1875-6-7, 9 are reported to be doing well, one has been lost sight of, and the character of the other is doubtful,

APPENDIX III.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The following Rules, revised December, 1875, supersede those formerly in force, and must in future be followed:—

AID TO ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS.

1. *Definition.*—An Elementary School is a School or department of a School at which elementary education is the principal part of the education there given, and does not include any School or department of a School at which the ordinary payments, in respect of the instruction, from each scholar exceed ninepence a week.

2. *Conditions and nature of Aid.*—The department will encourage the teaching of drawing in Elementary Day Schools* at which the children are instructed in drawing† by teachers holding Art certificates of the 2nd or 3rd grade.

3. The aid given by the department consists of *Payments* made to the Managers of the School towards the cost of the maintenance and instruction of the Drawing Classes in the School; of *Prizes* awarded to the children, pupil teachers, or paid monitors, only, of the School, whose exercises reach the standard of excellence; and of *Grants* towards the purchase of suitable examples.

4. *Examinations.*—The Department will determine the number of payments to be made, and of prizes to be given, annually, by means of an examination of a very elementary character called of the 1st Grade, in Freehand Drawing from Copies, Freehand Drawing from Models, and in Practical Geometry; and by a more advanced examination, called of the 2nd Grade, in Freehand, Geometric, Perspective, and Model Drawing.

The Department is the sole judge respecting all awards of payments and prizes, and cannot enter into correspondence respecting its decisions.

5. *Payments.*—The payments which may be made on the results of the annual examination are as follows‡:—

- a. 1s. for every child in regular attendance upon the ordinary instruction of the Day School, who only gives satisfactory evidence of having been taught drawing in the School during the previous year.
- b. 2s. for every such child who shows proof of proficiency in one or more subjects of the 1st grade.
- c. 3s. for every such child who excels in one or more subjects of the 1st grade.

* Grants will not be made to endowed schools unless their endowment be supplemented by an equal amount of annual subscriptions, by local rates, or by school fees not exceeding ninepence a week from each scholar.

† Middle Class Schools cannot be examined in first or second grade drawing under these regulations, but may be examined in second grade drawing only about May.

‡ Instruction in drawing may be given in the two hours of secular instruction required by the Code of the Education Department in schools under inspection.

§ Only one of the payments a. to d. can be made on account of any one child in one year. A child, on account of whose success in any subject 2s., 3s., or 5s., has been paid, cannot be again examined in that subject; but a child who has only earned a payment of 1s. may be re-examined in any subject. No child may be examined in the same year in subjects of both grades. Pupil-teachers and paid monitors may not be examined in any subject of the 1st grade.

d. 5s. for every such child who passes in one or more subjects of the 2nd grade.* No child is eligible for examination in any subject of the 2nd grade who has not shown proficiency, or excellence, in previous examinations, in *all the subjects* of the 1st grade.

e. 10s. on account of every exercise of the 2nd grade satisfactorily worked by a pupil-teacher, or paid monitor, of the Day School, who has been taught drawing in that School.†

f. £1 for expenses in conducting the annual examination, provided that at least twenty children give satisfactory evidence of having been taught drawing in the School.

6. *Prizes*.—A 1st grade prize will be given to every child whose drawing or drawings of the 1st grade reach the standard of *excellence*,‡ and a 2nd grade prize to every pupil teacher, paid monitor, and child who *exels* in 2nd grade drawing.

7. *Date of Examinations*.—The examinations of Elementary Day Schools are held in March, under the superintendence of the Managers of the School, who must—

a. Certify that the School is an Elementary School as defined in par. 1, p. 6, Art Directory, and that the children have been instructed by a teacher holding a certificate from the Department.

b. Appoint one of their number to act as Correspondent with the Department; and give notice of any change of Correspondent.§

c. Provide a room or rooms of sufficient size to carry out the examination according to the regulations of the Department.

d. Send to the Secretary of the Department,|| *before the 1st of February*, a statement of the number of children to be examined in each subject of the 1st grade, and of pupil teachers, or paid monitors, and children to be examined in each subject of the 2nd grade. Be responsible for conducting the examination. Give out the examination papers; see them fairly worked according to the regulations in Form 520a, in the presence, throughout the examination, of *at least two* of their number; and return them, under seal, immediately after the examination, to the Secretary of the Department.

e. Admit at all times the Officers of the Department to visit the school.

* Children in attendance at an elementary day school may not be admitted to the 2nd Grade, Art Examination of a School of Art or Art Night Class in May, whether they attend such a school or class or not; nor may students of Schools of Art or Night Classes, teachers or assistant teachers, or any others who are not scholars, pupil-teachers, or paid monitors of the day school in which the examination is held, be allowed to attend its examination in March excepting as is provided in par. 10, p. 9, Art Directory.

† Whether pupil-teachers, or paid monitors, receive instruction in 2nd Grade drawing in a School of Art, a Night Class, or an Elementary Day School, they must be examined before the Committee or Managers entitled to claim payment on their instruction. They cannot be examined both in the School of Art or Night Class, and in the Elementary School.

‡ The First Grade Prizes are a drawing board and T square for success in Freehand, a set of compasses for Geometry, and a box of colours for Model Drawing. A list of the Second Grade Prizes is given at p. 14, note †.

§ The Department will not correspond with the teachers; nor may they act on the Committee for the superintendence of the Examinations.

|| The filling up of Form No. 520, is the first step towards obtaining the aid of the Department; and the Managers of Schools which have not been examined in the preceding year should apply for this form in January.

APPENDIX IV.

CIRCULAR TO MAGISTRATES AT PETTY SESSIONS.

Dublin Castle, 30th May, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that His Excellency's attention has been again called to the serious irregularities which have occurred in the administration by Magistrates of The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), both with respect to the children ordered to be detained and the amounts ordered to be paid by persons on whom the responsibility of contributing to the support of children detained in Industrial Schools is imposed by law.

I am to point out that no Order for Detention can lawfully be made unless the child strictly comes within one or more of the classes defined by law, and that before making any order for Detention Magistrates ought to satisfy themselves by a careful examination of the evidence laid before them that the child is a fit object for an Industrial School.

His Excellency is advised that the following is a summary of the *only* grounds upon which a lawful Order of Detention can be made, namely :—

Under the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), s. 11, the child must be apparently under fourteen years of age, and must also be—

- (1.) A child found begging or receiving alms, whether doing so actually or under pretext of selling anything or offering anything for sale; or
- (2.) A child being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms, whether actually doing so or under pretext of selling anything or offering anything for sale; or
- (3.) A child found wandering, and not having any home; or
- (4.) A child found wandering, and not having any settled place of abode; or
- (5.) A child found wandering, and not having proper guardianship; or
- (6.) A child found wandering, and not having visible means of subsistence; or
- (7.) A child found destitute, and being an orphan without any parent; or
- (8.) A child found destitute, and having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment; or
- (9.) A child who frequents the company of reputed thieves.

The 13th section of The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), specifies also a class additional to the classes above enumerated, and requires that the child shall be apparently under twelve years of age, and charged before two or more Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or before a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court, with an offence punishable by imprisonment, or a less punishment, but who has not been convicted of felony, and who, in the opinion of such Magis-

trates or Divisional Magistrate, ought (regard being had to the age of the child and the circumstances of the case) to be dealt with under the Act.

In any of the foregoing cases the Detention Order may be made by two Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court.

In addition to the classes above specified The Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vic., c. 112), s. 14, enacts that, when a woman is convicted of crime, as defined by the 20th section of that Act, and a previous conviction is proved against her, her child or children, fulfilling all of the following conditions, namely—

- (a.) Under fourteen years of age,
- (b.) And under her care and control when she is convicted of the last of such crimes,
- (c.) And who have no visible means of subsistence ; or
Are without proper guardianship—

may be sentenced to detention under The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868, either by the Court before which such woman is convicted, or by two Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or by a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court.

A Detention Order on any other ground than above specified is illegal and void.

With reference to Orders for contributions towards the support of children in Industrial Schools, I am to request your attention to the provisions of The Industrial Schools (Ireland) Act, 1868, secs. 29 & 30, and to inform you that cases have been brought under His Excellency's notice, in some of which Magistrates have (apparently without sufficient grounds) declined to make any Order for contribution, and in others of which the amount ordered to be contributed has (apparently) been wholly incommensurate with the requirements and circumstances of the cases and the means of the persons required by law to contribute towards the support of the children for whom they are responsible.

His Excellency directs me to remind you that the Capitation Grant made by Government for the support of children in Industrial Schools is designed *only* to supplement, and not by any means to supersede, local contributions, or to enable any person to evade the just responsibility which the law imposes. And I am to request that Magistrates will take care that in all cases which may be brought before them, and in which it shall be proved that the defendant is bound and able to contribute towards the support of any child in an Industrial School, an Order for contribution shall be made of proper and adequate amount, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

In order to facilitate the action of Magistrates, as far as practicable, His Excellency has caused a new Form of Detention Order to be prepared and issued, and a Copy of such Form is hereunder printed.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

T. H. BURKE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT (IRELAND), 1868.

31 Vic., c. 25.

FORM (A)—ORDER SENDING CHILD TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

County of	}	BE IT REMEM- BERED that on the	(a) Or Police District of Dublin Metropolis.
Petty Sessions District of (a)			
to wit.	18	day of	(b) Or I, one of the Police Magistrates of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District.
		, in pursuance	(c) Name, and also Address (if any).
of The Industrial Schools Act, Ireland, 1868, We,			(d) Insert Religious Denomin- ation.
two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and			(e) Insert Names and Addresses of the Witnesses examined.
for the said County of	(b) do order that (c)		(f) Here state concisely, but with accuracy and precision, the exact facts, showing the grounds on which the Magistrates in Petty Sessions or Divisional Police Mag- istrate decide that the Child is a lawful and fit object to be de- tained in an Industrial School.
of whose Religious Persuasion, as			(g) Name of School.
ascertained according to the provisions of Section			(h) Locality of School.
15 of the said Act, is (d)	and who has been		(i) He or she.
proved before us by the evidence of (e)			(j) Date to which the detention is to continue.
to (f) be sent to the	(g) Certified In-		(k) Or Divisional Police Magis- trate.
Industrial School at (h)	and that (i) be		
detained there until the	day of	18	(j)

Signed,	}	(k)
		Justices of the said County.

APPENDIX V.

CIRCULAR TO RESIDENT MAGISTRATES.

DUBLIN CASTLE, 20th September, 1877.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit to you for your information, the enclosed copy of a Circular dated 14th instant, which has been issued by the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, giving instructions to the Force as regards dealing with cases of Vagrancy of Italian Children in Ireland.

You will perceive from it, that application is to be made by the Constabulary to the Justices to send such Vagrant Children to certified Industrial Schools.

As the Justices might hesitate to commit such Children, on the grounds that they would be chargeable on the Local Rates, I have to inform you that the Italian Consul-General has consented to pay the cost of the maintenance of such Children while under detention in any Industrial School, and will arrange for their subsequent transfer to their native Country.

As it is very desirable that the Justices should liberally exercise their jurisdiction in this matter, in which the Italian Government has requested the assistance of the Executive in this Country, I am to request that you will make known to the Magistrates of your locality the arrangements entered into with the Italian Consul-General.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

T. H. BURKE.

(Circular.)

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY OFFICE,
DUBLIN CASTLE,

14th September, 1877.

The attention of Government has been called to the practice under which children bought or stolen from their parents in Italy or elsewhere, are imported into this country by persons known by the name of Padroni, who send them out into the streets to earn money by playing musical instruments, selling images, begging, or otherwise.

It is most important to suppress this traffic by every available means, and the Government relies on the vigilant co-operation of the Constabulary for this purpose.

In many cases the employer will be found to have committed an offence against the 3rd section of 10 and 11 Vic., chap. 84 (see section 1,322 of the Code) by procuring or encouraging the child to beg. If so he should be forthwith prosecuted, and the result of such prosecution should be made the subject of a special report to the Inspector-General.

The child will probably come within the provisions of the 11th section of the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland) 1868 (31 Vic., chap. 25), either (under the first class) as a child begging alms, or (under the second class), as a child found wandering and without proper guardianship. An application therefore should be made to the Justices to send the child to a certified Industrial School.

Further application should be made under section 12 for the temporary retention of the child in a workhouse until the Industrial School has been selected. The final result of each case should be reported to the Inspector-General, who will communicate with the Italian Consul and arrange for the subsequent transfer of the children to their native country.

R. BRUCE, *Deputy Inspector-General.*

APPENDIX VI.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed by the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of IRELAND to investigate the WORKING of FOREIGN DAIRIES at the SHOW, KILBURN.

Owing to vicissitudes of climate and other causes which we need not here enter into, Ireland has been for many years dependant more on the produce of her pasture than her corn fields, and the society, will undoubtedly, confer a very great kindness on our farmers, and more particularly the smaller class, if it could procure for them and induce them to profit by the experience of others, where it has enabled them to turn this produce to greater advantage.

Ireland has produced large sums of money, no doubt, by the growth and feeding of live stock and the growth of wool; but the value of its dairy produce has been also very large; and being distributed through a very large number of farmers, it is quite possible that the general effect of any increase or depreciation in its value will have a greater appreciable influence on the welfare of a larger per-centage of the farming class in Ireland than a variation in value of any other article of farm produce.

Ireland has long possessed breeds of cattle that have been noted for their milking properties, and its pastures have been found for a great part to be most suited for dairy farming, and as practically the only form

of dairy produce known in Ireland has been butter, with that only shall we deal on the present occasion.

Where a local demand for butter exists, it can be consumed in a fresh state, but as this demand in Ireland does not at all equal the production, we have to send nearly all our produce to market in a cured or salted condition. It was for many years thought that the only thing required was to prepare it in a form in which it could be stored away for some time by the merchant, could be kept for some time on its journey, and could be kept by the retailer, after all, for so long as he found it suited him, which could only be done by the process of incorporating large quantities of salt in the manufacture, and that it might be sent in any sort of package that would keep it together.

In this form it had for many years the monopoly of the English market for cooking purposes, and for the home use of those who could not afford to pay the high prices which locally-made fresh butter could command, and, owing to its highly cured condition, it commanded a large sale for export purposes.

At this time butter made in other countries, and notably Denmark, France, and America, did not come into our markets; because, in the first place, difficulties of transit interfered, and our neighbours did not bring out their produce in a suitable form.

Now, however, very serious changes have taken place. Greater facilities of transport have opened our markets to competition from these countries; and while we have been content to go on with our old system of rule-of-thumb in what is admitted to be a very delicate process of manufacture, these countries have called into the assistance of the farmer those who could show them causes of effects, and they have thereby not only improved the article produced, but have rendered the process of production more sure in its results, and the energy of their merchants has induced the butter makers to send their produce to market in more suitable form; and the result of all has been that where our butters had formerly a monopoly of the market, we are now nearly, if not altogether, thrown out.

Your society has for many years endeavoured, by the offering of prizes for butter in different forms, to turn the attention of farmers to the necessity there was for improvement; but we are sorry to say the competition in these classes has not been such as to show that the farmers were awakened to that necessity; and your council having, therefore, requested us to take advantage of the great "International Show" of butter at London, together with the exhibition of butter-making machinery, to inquire into the matter in a practical point of view, we have done so, and have to report that we did accordingly meet at the International Dairy Exhibition at the Kilburn Show; but, from the difficulty of obtaining any satisfactory information as to any particular process as carried on in its native country, and the nature of the exhibition at Kilburn, we cannot say that we derived much information there.

We have, however, made it our business while in London to consult some of the principal brokers connected with the provision trade, and having received from them every information that we required, we have endeavoured to draw up our report in a form that we hope will be of use to our farmers.

In the first place, the only royal road to good butter making is perfect cleanliness, plenty of good fresh water and good fresh air in each stage of the process.

That this has not been understood by very many is but too apparent; but when the rule has been carried to its fullest extent, and has not been infringed in any one stage, we do not think our people have much to

learn; and if the butter sent in by the few who have attended to it were imitated by the many who have not, we should not hear so much of the loss of trade.

In the primary process—feeding—we think there is not much to be said, as it is pretty well admitted that nothing makes as good butter as good grass, and plenty of it.

In milking, the chief thing we would impress on our dairy managers is cleanliness of pails, hands, and of the cows' udders before milking.

The milk house should be cool and well ventilated, and the most careful attention should be paid to the floor, to have it made of flags, slates, tiles, or other impervious material, well jointed with cement so as to prevent the possible lodgment of drops of milk, which would turn sour, and to enable the free use of water to wash out. Clay floors are simple ruin. Great care is also necessary to prevent the possibility of dust or dirt flying about, as anything of that nature falling on the cream is much more likely to come away in the butter than in the milk, and, of course, spoils its character.

In the setting of milk it has been hitherto the custom to set it for creaming in shallow vessels of wood, lead, tin, china, or other material, with the milk set at a depth of 3 inches, but much stress is now laid by those who have tried it experimentally upon the error we have made, and it is one of the great questions in dairy work whether we should not do better by setting it in vessels 18 inches to 20 inches deep, and by keeping the vessels set in hot or cold water, according to temperature, to retain the milk at a fixed heat of about 50 degs. to 55 degs.

It is well that milk should be kept about 36 hours without allowing it to get sour, to get the greater quantity and best quality of cream off it, and by the deep setting system it would appear to be possible to do this. Two or three systems of deep setting have been brought out, but most notable among them are the Swartz system and the Cooley system.

To carry out either of these systems a considerable amount of plant is required, and arrangements must be made for maintaining the proper temperature of the surrounding cisterns in hot as well as cold weather. These can be only done when the dairies are on a large scale, and as the average of our dairies would be under 20 cows we are afraid that for some time at least it is not probable that any such radical change can be undertaken. We do not, therefore, enter into the question as we otherwise should have wished to do.

In churning we do not find that there is much to be learned by our practical butter makers, as, although some slight improvements are claimed by rival churnmakers, still we do not consider them of such importance as to vitally affect the trade of the country. The great object to be attained is to have the cream sweet to bring it to a temperature of about 55 degs., not to be in too great a hurry to make the butter come, and to do the whole with as little labour as may be. The first of these can be done in any churn, but in the last there is certainly a great difference. On the whole, we are much inclined to approve of the barrel churn in its different forms for general purposes.

In working up the butter we think our farmers have much to learn, as it has been thought this could only be done by "a cool hand," and while we admit that a great deal of very good butter has been made up by "the cool hands" among our dairymaids, still we think the time has come when our farmers may, with great advantage, adopt the butter-working machine. The butter having been washed in the churn and allowed to rest a short time is usually taken out and "worked up," or, in other words, is deprived of surplus water and milk, and is salted by hand. This process can, however, be much more efficiently performed by

machinery, and several machines for the purpose have been introduced, which are most effective. As, however, the principle on which they work is the same in all, although there are some slight differences in details, we shall describe that of Mr. Ahlborn.

This consists of a circular revolving table or trough, slightly inclined from its centre to its circumference. Over this table a roller, fluted longitudinally with deep, round grooves, revolves, and by the adoption of suitable gearing both roller and table are made to travel at a sufficient speed. The butter is laid on the table in lumps from the churn, and being made to pass between the roller and the table, it is "worked" or sub-divided, and compressed by the flutings on the roller. The milk, or water, where the milk has been previously properly washed out in the churn being pressed out, and flowing to the circumference, passes away.

The effect produced is very good, the butter being well cleared of water and milk, and the salt being properly worked in, and where large quantities of butter are to be worked, we strongly advise farmers to get one or other of these machines, as we are sure they will find it to their advantage to do so, both in the facility of getting the work done and in the improved quality of the butter when worked in this manner over that done by hand. The butter when "worked" is removed from the table to the firkin, or made into pats with small wooden trowels or spades, held one in each hand by the operator, who should be most particular not to touch it with the hand, and after a little practice there will be no wish to do so.

We now come to the packing of butter for transit to distant markets, and in this, we are sorry to say, our country is very far behind, and that herein lies one of the greatest causes of our having allowed our opponents to take the trade from us.

Assuming, as we are justified in doing, both by our own experience and from information given us by London brokers, that as good butter can be made in Ireland as in any other country for the supply of a distant market, we find that one great cause of its having been ejected from the London market is the very rough way in which it is packed and sent to market, and for this we cannot avoid giving much blame to our merchants and traders. They have the matter in their hands, and might effect the most thorough reform in the course of two or three markets.

The greater part of the Irish butter is now sent to market in firkins (containing about 80 lbs. of butter) made of ash, very often altogether unseasoned, and with sally hoops unbarked, and tied with sally binders, and, in fact, in precisely the same class of package as that used by our grandfathers, and these, being well rolled in the mud and dirt by our merchants and carriers, by the time they arrive in the retailer's shop are a very untempting envelope for an article of food, and such gross carelessness does affect the sale of the very best butter, and tends to reduce its value.

While on this subject we do not think we can do better than to quote the following from an article by Mr. Jenkins on the dairy farming of France—"In fact, the French butter merchants thoroughly realize the importance of delivering their wares in an attractive condition, entailing neither trouble nor waste upon the retailer," and he further goes on to say—"On this point I may be allowed to quote the remark of an English friend, 'My cheesemonger said to me the other day—Look here at this French box; I open it (which he did), here is the butter fit to weigh out to you without an atom of loss. Now let us break open this cask of Irish. You see I have to scrape it all round and lose a lot, besides the trouble.'"

From inquiry made, we found that the Danish packages appear to

find the most favour in the London market, and we have taken steps to procure samples of these from Denmark, which will be lodged in the society's rooms for inspection, and which we propose should be exhibited by the society at the local farming societies' shows, if application be made for them.

These casks are made of well-seasoned beech, in different sizes, to contain 50, 60, and 80 lbs.; are hooped with well-cleaned white hoops; are not more expensive than our ordinary firkins, and weigh much less than our firkins, and, therefore, cost less for carriage. They are for the most part sent to England, wrapped in cloths, which keep the casks quite clean, and fit to show on the counter of the most fastidious retailer, and there is no doubt they have assisted foreign producers in a very material way to take the trade from us in the way they have done.

To appreciate this fully it is only necessary to visit, as we have done, the wholesale provision stores in London. Among the traders there will be found no feeling towards any one country more than another. All that is required is what is best and most suited to the wants of their buyers, and until we can get our farmers and merchants to see this we shall lose trade.

In conclusion, we would wish to impress on our butter makers the fact that the article they have to sell has to go before a most particular set of buyers—not the dealers to whom they sell in Ireland, who are only agents between them and the consumers—but the gentry and the middle classes of the cleanest country in the world—people who are clean in all things, but more particularly in all that relates to eating, and that this article has to meet in competition the choicest samples of butter made by those who are doing their best to wrest the market from us. And how can it be expected to tempt such buyers and to meet such competition with butter made in dirty vessels and produced in dirty, sour, damp, ill-ventilated dairies?

Upon our dealers in butter we would impress the necessity there is to insist on the butter being sent to them in good, well-seasoned, and well-made casks, such as will please those to whom they want to sell again; and it will amply repay them to allow the farmer for the extra cost, if any, of such casks; and having got the casks, we would suggest to them to send forward all their best qualities to market in cloth covers, to keep them clean; and as to the matter of cost, all we can say is, that if a cask of best butter worth £3 to £5 will not pay for a wrapper, the sooner butter making is given up the better.

And upon both the principle cannot be too strongly impressed that at all events in making up butter for market, honesty is the best policy.

Much benefit would be derived by the small farmers of the country if working dairies were established at the various model farms throughout Ireland, where the essential points referred to would be enforced, and where milk would be purchased from those farmers who have not the means or capital to provide proper dairy appliances. Much of the money now spent in Ireland on elementary education of girls might be better spent by teaching them in these model schools industrial work, such as dairy, laundry, baking, &c., so as to make them real helpmates to the labourer and farmer in afterlife.

(Signed),

POWERSCOURT.
DAWSON A. MILWARD.
RICHARD W. BAGOT.

CHARLES C. VESEY.
EDWARD PURDON.
JAMES ROBERTSON.

APPENDIX VII.

RULES and REGULATIONS for CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in IRELAND, approved by CHIEF SECRETARY, under 23rd section of Act 31 Victoria, cap. 25.

Number for which certified,

Accommodation is provided in this school only for _____ children of the age of six years and upwards; and _____ children under that age. Those respective numbers shall not be exceeded at any one time. No child under the age of six years is chargeable on the Treasury grant.

Lodging.—The children lodged in the school shall have separate beds. Every permission to lodge out a child, under the 20th section of the Act, shall forthwith be referred to the Chief Secretary through the Inspector of Industrial Schools.

Clothing.—The children shall be supplied with plain useful clothing, not necessarily uniform either in material or colour.

Dietary.—The children shall be supplied with plain wholesome food, according to a scale of dietary to be drawn up by the Manager and approved by the Inspector.

Scholastic Instruction.—The scholastic instruction of the children shall be given for at least three hours daily, and shall consist of reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic, and, as far as practicable, the elements of history, geography, money matters, singing, and drawing. The pupils in training ships shall be taught the elements of navigation. Religious instruction shall be given daily.

Conditions on which Children may attend National Schools.—The children may attend a National school, which is part of, or attached to, the premises certified as the industrial school, and under the same Managers, but not otherwise. In all such cases a separate return of the number of industrial school pupils must be made to the Commissioners of National Education. The children in such National schools shall be treated in all other respects as ordinary pupils.

Industrial Education.—The industrial education, as distinguished from scholastic instruction under the 4th Rule, for boys shall embrace, whenever practicable, farm and garden work, and such handicrafts as can be conveniently carried on. Where a training school ship has been provided, practical seamanship, fishing, the curing of fish, the making of nets, &c., shall form the principal occupation of the boys in it. The industrial education, as distinguished from scholastic instruction under the 4th Rule, for girls shall consist of needlework, machine work, washing, ironing, cooking, and housework. Where practicable the girls shall be taught the milking of cows, dairy husbandry, and the management of pigs, poultry, and bees, as well as cottage gardening, and the culture of vegetables. In addition to the scholastic instruction provided by the 4th Rule, the children shall be employed for not less than six hours daily in industrial education.

Inspection.—The progress of the children in literary classes of the schools, and their proficiency in industrial training, as well as that of the boys in nautical exercises who are in school ships, will be tested from time to time by examination and inspection.

A Spirit of Industry to be cherished.—The Manager shall see that the children are constantly employed, and that they are taught to consider labour as a duty, to take kindly to it, to persevere in it, and to feel a pride in their work.

Religious Exercises and Worship.—Each day shall be begun and ended with prayer. On Sundays and holidays the children shall attend public worship, at some convenient church or chapel.

Discipline.—The Manager shall be authorized to punish the children detained in the school in case of misconduct. All serious misconduct, and the punish-

ments inflicted for it, shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, which shall be laid before the Inspector when he visits. The Manager must, however, remember, that the more closely the school is modelled on a principle of judicious family government the more salutary will be its discipline, and the more effective its moral influences on the children.

Punishments.—Punishments may consist of forfeiture of rewards and privileges, reduction on quantity or quality of food, confinement in a room or lighted cell for not more than three days, and moderate personal correction. But no child shall have less than two meals daily. And any child in confinement shall be allowed not less than 1 lb. of bread, besides gruel, or milk and water, to be given in two meals in the course of the day. No other forms of grave correction to be allowed unless approved of by the Inspector.

Recreation.—The children shall be allowed at least two hours daily for recreation and exercise, and shall be occasionally taken out for exercise beyond the boundaries of the school, but shall be forbidden to pass the limits assigned to them without permission.

Visits of Relatives and Friends.—Parents, other relations, or intimate friends, shall be allowed to visit the children at convenient times, to be regulated by the Committee or Manager. Such privilege is liable to be forfeited by misconduct or interference with the discipline of the school by the parents, relatives, or friends. The Manager is authorized to read all letters which pass to or from the children in the school, and to withhold any which are objectionable.

Children placed out on Licence or Apprenticed.—Should the Managers of a school, after the expiration of eighteen months of the period of detention allotted to a child, permit such child, by licence under the 21st section of the Act, to live with a trustworthy and respectable person, or apprentice the child to any trade or calling under the 22nd section, notice of such placing out on licence, or apprenticeship of the child, shall be sent, without delay, to the office of the Inspector.

Detention of Child to cease on attaining Sixteen Years.—No child ordered to be kept in the school, who has attained the age of sixteen years, shall be detained in it except with his or her own consent in writing. Under the present Treasury arrangement no child will be paid for out of the funds voted by Parliament until it has reached the age of six years, nor after it has attained the age of sixteen. A child, however, under the age of six years may be sent to the school under an order of detention signed by magistrates; but in such case the allowance for maintenance will not be made until it shall appear from the order of detention, or other trustworthy document, that the child is six years old—from that date only will it be regularly paid for.

Provision on Discharge.—On the discharge of any child from the school, at the expiration of the period of detention, or when apprenticed, he (or she) shall be provided, at the cost of the Institution, with a sufficient outfit, according to the circumstances of the discharge. Children when discharged, shall be placed, as far as practical, in some employment or service. If returned to relatives or friends, the travelling expenses shall be defrayed by the Managers.

Visitors.—The school shall be open to the inspection of visitors at convenient times, to be regulated by the Committee (or Manager), and a 'Visitors' Book shall be kept.

Time Table.—The time table shall be posted in a conspicuous part of the Institution.

Journals, &c.—The Manager (or master or matron) shall keep a journal of everything important or exceptional that passes in the school. All admissions, discharges, escapes, and serious punishments, to be recorded in it. The journal is to be laid before the Inspector when he visits.

Medical Officer.—The medical officer of the school shall enter, in a book to be kept for that purpose, a note of all cases of serious illness attended by him in the school, and of the treatment prescribed.

Inquests.—In the case of the sudden or violent death of any inmate of the school, an inquest shall be held, and the circumstances of the case at once reported to the Inspector.

Returns, &c.—The Manager (or Secretary), shall keep a register of admissions and discharges, with particulars of the parentage, previous circumstances, &c., of each child admitted, and of the disposal of each child discharged, and such information as may afterwards be obtained regarding him, and shall regularly send to the office of the Inspector the returns of admission and discharge, the quarterly list of children under detention, and the quarterly accounts for their maintenance. All orders of detention shall be carefully kept amongst the records of the school.

All Books and Journals shall be open to Inspector.—All books and journals of the school shall be open to the Inspector for examination. Notice shall be given to him of the dismissal of the master or matron, if discharged, and a yearly statement of the receipt and expenditure of the school, showing all debts and liabilities, and duly vouched by the Committee (or Manager) shall be sent to him in the January of each year.

General Regulations.—The officers and teachers of the school shall be careful to maintain discipline and order, and to attend to the instruction and training of the children, in conformity with these regulations. The children shall be required to be respectful and obedient to all those intrusted with their management and training, and to comply with the regulations of the school; any wilful neglect or refusal to obey, on the part of any child admitted under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act, shall be deemed to be an offence under the 25th section.

Removal to a Reformatory.—Whenever a child is sent to a reformatory school, under the provisions of the 25th or 26th sections of the Act, the Manager shall, without delay, report the case to the Inspector, in order that action may be taken in the matter.

Child not professing Religious Persuasion of the Managers to be removed from the School.—In order to insure a strict and effectual observance of the provisions of the 14th and 15th sections of the Act, in every case in which a child shall be ordered to be detained in a school managed by persons of a different religious persuasion from that professed by the parents, or surviving parent; or (should that be unknown), by the guardian or guardians of such child; or (should that be unknown), different from that in which the child appears to have been baptized, or (that not appearing), different from that professed by the child, the managers or teachers of such school shall, upon becoming acquainted with, or having reason to believe that such is the fact, give notice in writing, without delay, to the Inspector, who will thereupon immediately take the necessary steps for the transfer of the child to a proper school pursuant to the Act.

Escapes.—The manager shall, with as little delay as possible, give information to the nearest police station, and communicate in writing to the Inspector, in Dublin, the particulars of any escape from the school, should such occur.

Approved under the 23rd section of the Industrial Schools Act.

Chief Secretary.

(True Copy), JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector.*

These Rules have been approved and adopted by the Committee of Managers.

Corresponding Manager.

I.—REFRIGERATORY SCHOOLS.—REVIEW OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., FOR 1877.

	1876.					1877.					1878.		1879.		1880.		Grand Total.
	Admitted.	By Transfer.	Admitted by Special.	By Special.	By Special.	Admitted.	By Transfer.	Admitted by Special.	By Special.	By Special.	Admitted.	By Transfer.	Admitted.	By Transfer.	Admitted.	By Transfer.	
Under instruction, Dec. 31, 1877:	68	204	21	227	270	51	89	51	65	87	700	84	260	21	474	265	1,077
In School,	8	28	1	31	40	1	—	—	1	—	200	0	1	1	134	2	334
On Leaves,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	0
In Prison,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	0	—	5
Admitted, Services unexpired,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In School, Services expired, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	68	204	21	227	270	51	89	51	65	87	700	84	260	21	474	265	1,077
Admitted in 1878,	28	41	8	75	64	7	8	8	9	12	200	41	50	7	256	60	363
Admitted by Transfer,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	28	41	8	75	64	7	8	8	9	12	200	41	50	7	256	60	363
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1878,	18	52	10	60	90	4	9	20	22	18	300	28	40	6	331	40	377
Under instruction, Dec. 31, 1878:	50	204	30	240	258	38	65	46	44	67	712	100	310	25	650	245	1,059
In School,	1	20	2	23	18	—	—	—	1	4	20	2	5	—	20	5	30
On Leaves,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	0
In Prison,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	0
Admitted, Services unexpired,	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In School, Services expired, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	50	204	30	240	258	38	65	46	44	67	712	100	310	25	650	245	1,059
Average number of inmates, .	75	220	50	225	210	50	60	47	48	60	704	100	310	25	650	245	1,000

* One (in Canada Asylum), who was excluded voted in 1878.

2.—REPRESENTATIVE SCHOOLS.—RECORD OF ABSENCES, PAYMENT OF CORRECTIONS, AND DISCIPLINE for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

—	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Males, Total.	In Prison, Total.	Subsist. plan, Total.	Punishment, Days &c.	No. Days, Absence.	Left work, Total.	Right Work, Total.	No. Days, Absence.	No. Days, Absence.	Appl's Total, Absence.	No. Days, Total.	No. Days, Total.	No. Days, Total.	Boys.	Girls.		
Age at Admission—																	
12 and under,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	18
From 10 to 12,	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	72	16	88	82
" 10 to 12,	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	72	16	88	82
" 12 to 14,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	22	21	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	90	16	106	92
Payment of Corrections—																	
Not before Granted,	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	27	127	120
Given,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taken,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Three times and upwards,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	12	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	102	29	131	121
Modes of Discipline—																	
To Employment or Service,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returned to Friends,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paroled,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Back to Sea,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Relieved,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On account of Illness,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As Inexpedient or In-Paid Service,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dead,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unemployed, Discharged, Employed,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

B.—Table showing Social Condition and Route of Instruction, so far as can be ascertained, of the Juvenile Offenders received during the year 1878.

	Borne.					Glasgow.					Dumfries.		Glasgow.		Total.		Grand Totals.
	Native, Borneo.	St. James, Borneo.	Native, Glasgow.	St. James, Glasgow.	St. James, Glasgow.	Native, Glasgow.	St. James, Glasgow.	St. James, Glasgow.	Native, Glasgow.	St. James, Glasgow.	Dumfries.		Glasgow.		Total.		
											St. James, Glasgow.	St. James, Glasgow.	St. James, Glasgow.	St. James, Glasgow.	St. James, Glasgow.	St. James, Glasgow.	
Social Condition.																	
Magistrate,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	4	14
Both Parents dead,	2	4	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	2	22
Father dead,	2	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	1	22
Mother dead,	1	21	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	4	33
Deceased by Parents,	2	20	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	2	30
One or both Parents destitute or criminal,	2	20	1	22	12	2	1	1	2	2	21	2	2	2	44	21	65
Both Parents alive,	14	12	1	20	21	2	2	1	2	2	19	12	12	2	77	22	99
Total,	25	61	3	73	64	7	2	2	2	12	127	21	24	7	222	47	269
Route of Instruction.—																	
Neither Read nor Write,	20	22	2	22	22	4	2	2	2	4	22	22	22	2	22	22	127
Read or Write imperfectly,	2	20	4	22	24	2	1	2	2	2	22	22	22	2	24	22	124
Read and Write well,	3	19	2	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	22	2	1	1	22	1	21
Superior Instruction,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	26	62	9	76	68	8	5	6	6	12	127	26	26	5	223	48	267

4.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Number of

	Boys.					Girls.			
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Dublin.	Reformatory, Dublin.	Philpott, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Convent, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinacree.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.
<i>Admissions.</i>									
1859,	17	12	2	—	94	2	19	—	9
1860,	13	91	11	—	141	6	13	—	16
1861,	15	51	13	—	22	6	19	—	13
1862,	10	20	6	—	62	3	4	—	6
1863,	9	17	12	—	83	6	28	—	12
1864,	13	28	6	—	101	8	13	6	5
1865,	11	32	7	—	71	4	10	2	4
1866,	19	57	7	—	86	3	8	12	9
1867,	28	68	13	—	81	3	12	5	10
1868,	28	58	11	—	109	3	16	6	18
1869,	28	49	13	—	123	4	15	8	5
1870,	14	45	17	155	130	6	7	12	12
1871,	20	49	6	123	45	8	7	14	16
1872,	19	51	9	50	121	1	8	11	12
1873,	14	58	9	60	80	7	18	16	8
1874,	12	46	7	74	59	6	12	7	7
1875,	12	63	4	46	64	2	17	11	17
1876,	21	63	7	53	60	6	22	12	6
1877,	23	61	8	72	84	7	0	5	9
1878,									
Total,	327	916	176	683	1,000	85	209	120	202
<i>Discharges.</i>									
To employment or service,	83	172	35	104	369	19	81	33	68
To friends,	69	269	49	134	433	33	56	29	58
Emigrated,	22	132	10	19	326	4	16	9	15
Sent to sea,	22	25	7	5	21	—	—	—	—
Enlisted,	22	17	28	16	89	—	—	—	—
Discharged as diseased,	8	10	8	4	7	4	9	—	—
Discharged as incorrigible,	6	8	8	—	21	—	4	—	—
Transferred,	8	—	—	—	1	—	33	1	8
Died,	7	22	3	16	33	—	9	—	3
Absconded, sentence expired,	14	5	1	5	8	—	—	1	3
Total,	251	660	144	363	1,290	60	202	73	155
<i>Under detention, 31st Dec., 1878.</i>									
Under detention, 31st Dec., 1878,	76	256	32	270	810	26	67	47	47
<i>Viz.:</i>									
In school,	75	234	28	240	258	25	65	45	44
On licence,	1	22	2	26	44	—	—	—	1
In prison,	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—
Absconded, sentence unexpired,	—	—	1	4	5	—	1	—	—
Retained in school, sentence expired,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5

Admissions, Discharges, and Modes of Discharge from 1859 to 1878.

	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	Golden Bridge.	Boys.		Girls.		TOTAL.		GROSS TOTAL.	
			Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.		
9	5	94	2	42	2	90	44	140	1859.	Admissions.
12	21	153	25	62	6	178	68	246	1860.	
7	15	113	24	51	8	137	59	196	1861.	
7	18	118	28	30	3	141	33	174	1862.	
17	-	103	16	57	5	119	62	181	1863.	
16	-	118	21	43	3	139	46	185	1864.	
15	-	99	19	38	4	118	42	160	1865.	
6	-	118	18	24	8	136	27	163	1866.	
10	-	138	26	37	3	164	40	204	1867.	
10	-	177	41	45	3	218	48	266	1868.	
14	-	181	34	40	4	215	44	259	1869.	
8	-	179	41	39	6	220	45	265	1870.	
21	-	204	31	48	3	235	51	286	1871.	
18	-	217	32	55	3	249	58	307	1872.	
12	-	223	28	43	1	250	44	294	1873.	
16	-	196	23	58	7	219	65	284	1874.	
14	-	179	19	40	6	198	46	244	1875.	
10	-	172	16	55	2	188	57	245	1876.	
19	-	182	28	59	6	210	65	275	1877.	
13	-	197	31	33	7	228	40	268	1878.	
254	54	3,155	508	829	85	3,658	984	4,642	Total.	
Discharges.										
48	0	699	118	238	19	817	255	1,072	To employment or service.	
80	5	836	111	228	33	947	261	1,208	To friends.	
43	12	477	82	95	4	509	99	608	Emigrated.	
-	-	51	29	-	-	80	-	80	Sent to sea.	
-	-	116	50	-	-	166	-	166	Enlisted.	
1	1	21	8	11	4	29	15	44	Discharged as diseased.	
-	3	29	14	7	-	43	7	50	Discharged as incorrigible.	
2	27	1	8	71	-	9	71	80	Transferred.	
7	-	71	10	13	-	81	13	94	Died.	
2	-	18	15	6	-	89	6	95	Absconded, sentence expired.	
183	54	2,319	395	667	60	2,714	727	3,441	Total.	
71	-	836	108	232	25	944	267	1,201	Under detention, 31st Dec., 1878.	
65	-	732	108	219	25	835	244	1,079	Viz.:	
4	-	92	-	5	-	95	5	100	In school.	
-	-	3	1	-	-	4	-	4	On licence.	
1	-	9	1	2	-	10	2	12	In prison.	
1	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	Absconded, sentence unexpired.	
									Retained in school, sentence expired.	

5.—Returns showing Offences for which Juvenile Offenders were Sentenced to Reformatory Schools in the year 1876.

Offence.	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Total.
	Being Sent.	At Bristol's House.	At Bristol's House.	At Bristol's House.	At Bristol's House.	At Bristol's House.	At Bristol's House.	At Bristol's House.	At Bristol's House.	At Bristol's House.	At Bristol's House.	At Bristol's House.	At Bristol's House.	At Bristol's House.	At Bristol's House.	At Bristol's House.	
Larceny and Petty Theft,	18	21	4	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	127	20	20	0	147	20	167
of Persons,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
by Receipt,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
from Persons,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
in Drinking-rooms,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attempt to Steal,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unlawful Possession of Goods,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Receiving Stolen Goods,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fraudulent Offences,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Endeavouring,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Theft of Goods,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shop Stealing,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Castle Stealing,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Housebreaking, Burglary, &c.,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Swearing,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boisterous on the Highway,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attempts to break into Houses,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arson and Wilful Burning,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wilful Damage and other Malicious Offences,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Receiving,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault with Intent to Murder,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Forgery,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Obtaining Possession of Goods,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vagrancy,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Offences,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	22	24	9	59	59	0	0	0	0	0	127	21	21	0	148	21	169

4.—Batches of Bacterium passed on Jervaulx Quarantine received less Bacteriophage Serum in the year 1974, and by whom such Serums were passed.

	Bact.					Sera.					Bact.		Sera.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	Males Infected.	By Jervaulx Serum.	By Jervaulx Serum.	By Jervaulx Serum.	By Jervaulx Serum.	By Jervaulx Serum.	By Jervaulx Serum.	By Jervaulx Serum.	By Jervaulx Serum.	By Jervaulx Serum.	By Jervaulx Serum.	By Jervaulx Serum.	By Jervaulx Serum.	By Jervaulx Serum.	By Jervaulx Serum.	By Jervaulx Serum.	
Class Serums—																	
18 Days' improvement.	21	20	1	21	22	1	1	1	1	1	200	20	20	2	107	22	220
1 Month and above 18 Days.	2	2	1	21	22	1	1	1	1	1	20	2	2	2	41	7	49
2 Months and above 1 Month.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Above 2 Months.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	25	24	4	73	66	4	4	4	4	4	197	24	24	7	210	40	250
Bacteriophage Serum—																	
1 Year.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 Years.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 Years.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 Years.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 Years.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
By whom Contracted—																	
Police.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marines.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chapman at Quater Serdine.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police (Contracted From Marine).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Doctors at Tolly Serdine.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

7.—REPROBATE SOLDIERS.—DISCHARGES for the years 1875, 1876, and 1877, showing the number Doing Well, Associated of Crime, &c., since their Discharge, to December 31st, 1878.

	1875.					1876.					1877.		1878.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	Males, British.	do. Foreign & Irish.	Religious & Moral.	Political & Social.	do. British & Foreign.	do. British & Foreign.	do. British & Foreign.	do. British & Foreign.	do. British & Foreign.	do. British & Foreign.	do. British & Foreign.	do. British & Foreign.	do. British & Foreign.	do. British & Foreign.	do. British & Foreign.	do. British & Foreign.	
None or Discharge—																	
To Employment or Service.	100	27	—	112	25	—	24	—	—	—	101	27	—	—	207	27	228
Returned to Police.	10	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	30	10	40
Religious.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sent to Sea.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refused.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty Discharge.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Associated with Crime.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	110	37	—	122	35	—	24	—	—	—	111	37	—	—	237	37	274
Reprobate Criminals and Characters—																	
Rem. Dead.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doing well.	10	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	30	10	40
Associated.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Associated of Crime.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	10	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	30	10	40
Percentage doing well.	9.1	27.0	—	8.2	28.6	—	—	—	—	—	9.1	27.0	—	—	12.7	27.0	14.6
do. associated.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2.—Extract from the Government of Courts Process in England, showing the numbers Convicted of Crime in 1878, who were recognized as having formerly been inmates of a Reformatory or Industrial School, with the School to which they respectively belonged.

[illegible]

1. **Research design** This is a descriptive study of the current state of affairs.

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1996, 33, 1, 1-14.

1. *Class of classes* (to allow bootstrapping on class membership, not on data).

† Values are means \pm SD. ‡ Values are means \pm SD. § Values are means \pm SD.

8.—Returns showing Deaths in Elementary Schools, and their Causes, during the year 1878.

No.	Name of Pupil.	Initials of Father.	Sex.	Age when Admitted.	Age when Died.	Cause for which Reported.	General Cause.	Date of Death.
1	Wynn,	D. C.	M.	13 July, 1877, . .	16	Absenteeism from an Industrial School.	Inflammation of Lungs.	17 April.
2	Do.,	F. M.	M.	23 November, 1876, .	19	Laziness,	Consumption, . .	19 May.
3	Philipsborn,	D. G.	M.	20 June, 1877, . .	18	Drunk and Disorderly.	Do.,	12 January.
4	Do.,	F. B.	M.	17 June, 1877, . .	14	Laziness,	Strangulation, . .	6 August.
5	Glaeser,	W. M.	M.	22 June, 1877, . .	24	Do.,	Fever,	1 April.
6	Do.,	L. O'B.	M.	8 September, 1878, .	15	Do.,	Consumption, . .	3 June.
7	Do.,	G. H.	M.	9 August, 1878, . .	24	Do.,	Do.,	8 July.

10.—**INFORMATION SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY of ACCOUNTS of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, for year 1874.**

SCHOOL.	Number of Pupils.	REVENUE.					EXPENDITURE.			
		Grants Allocated.	Payments to Board, Teachers, and Clerical Staff.	Salaries, Wages, &c., payable to Pupils, Teachers, &c.	Public or Industrial Department.	Total.	Cost of Maintenance and Management, including rent, interest, and repairs, (under the Industrial and Public Departments.)	Under the Boarding and Land.	Total.	Cost per head, not including expenditure on Building and Land, or Public or Industrial Department.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Belmont, —	25	1,275 15 11	615 15 0	150 15 0	32 2 0	1,980 15 7	1,755 15 1	—	1,755 15 1	34 11 5
Opsea, —	250	1,527 14 4	1,475 1 0	65 1 0	470 2 7	4,310 15 11	4,310 14 8	1,454 15 4	5,760 15 0	30 11 5
Edinburgh, —	80	615 2 0	215 14 10	—	115 15 4	1,000 14 10	751 15 7	—	751 15 7	25 15 7
Thames, —	200	1,055 15 4	1,227 15 4	—	35 14 0	1,809 0 8	1,404 2 0	115 0 0	4,006 4 0	20 15 10
Gloucester, —	215	1,200 15 0	1,005 17 0	200 0 0	605 7 4	1,985 15 8	1,755 15 1	145 15 4	1,755 15 1	34 17 5
Cardiff, —	20	375 7 4	187 4 2	35 4 4	35 4 2	545 1 7	504 15 8	25 5 5	517 5 2	25 17 5
High Park, —	65	1,000 2 2	475 1 8	41 7 4	140 2 5	1,265 15 0	1,265 5 7	—	1,265 5 7	30 4 11
Bedford, —	47	745 15 10	505 0 4	—	71 15 2	1,295 15 0	1,295 8 8	—	1,295 8 8	30 8 0
Leicester, —	45	655 15 0	505 15 0	—	175 0 0	1,005 15 10	1,115 8 4	—	1,115 8 4	30 17 10
Stratford, —	60	1,000 7 4	575 14 8	—	125 15 0	1,305 15 0	1,465 15 1	—	1,465 15 1	35 17 5
Total,	1,080	14,000 15 1	7,345 15 0	854 14 0	1,081 5 11	28,465 15 11	25,475 15 0	2,075 15 0	30,550 4 4	—

11.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS IN

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BOYS.									
	BELFAST, Malton.		CORK CO., St. Patrick's, Upton.		DUNLON, 3, Rahothol- lace.		KING'S CO., Philipstown.		WICKLOW CO., St. Kevin's, Glazebro.	
	Boys, 72. Officers, 13.		Boys, 213. Officers, 22.		Boys, 30. Officers, 5.		Boys, 123. Officers, 31.		Boys, 173. Officers, 27.	
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Treasury Allowance,	1,073 13 11		3,557 14 4		462 3 8		3,595 14 4		4,238 14 2	
Subscriptions, Legacies, Dona- tions, &c.	116 7 7		28 5 0		—		—		301 0 0	
Payments from Rates,	535 16 5		1,478 1 0		228 14 10		1,617 12 4		1,998 17 2	
Sundries,	10 11 5		3 17 0		—		—		—	
Total Receipts,	1,756 9 4		5,067 17 4		690 18 6		5,213 6 0		6,538 11 4	
EXPENDITURE.										
Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages),	239 12 0		542 12 6		176 8 0		826 0 0		631 0 0	
" Rations,	100 0 0		264 0 0		24 0 0		377 0 0		544 0 0	
Food of inmates,	595 18 6		1,753 8 2		272 0 4		1,946 3 1		2,921 15 3	
Clothing of inmates,	233 7 10		448 5 0		79 1 1		860 7 6		794 16 11	
Washing, Fuel, Light,	115 8 4		230 0 7		79 12 0		350 4 9		537 10 7	
Repairs, Rates, Taxes,	52 12 11		124 12 4		15 5 7		18 4 9		248 8 11	
Furniture and House Sundries, Printing and Office Expenses, .	114 9 11		339 11 6		26 16 8		159 10 6		139 18 5	
Travelling and Police,	45 4 3		73 8 10		10 0 8		89 6 9		84 0 5	
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	17 19 9		67 14 4		14 16 9		89 7 8		57 4 1	
Sundries, Rewards, &c. . . .	40 13 2		62 7 4		16 9 1		28 5 6		77 9 10	
"	66 11 7		92 3 7		11 14 2		263 9 8		385 1 4	
Total Ordinary Charges, . .	1,611 18 3		4,006 4 2		728 4 4		5,006 0 2		6,450 19 9	
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management,	23 7 9		17 3 10		24 5 5		21 17 4		23 14 4	
Cost per Head for Food, . . .	8 5 6		7 10 6		9 1 4		8 9 11		10 14 9	
" " Clothing,	3 2 0		1 18 5		2 12 8		3 16 0		2 16 1	
Extra Charges.										
Rent of School Premises, . . .	70 0 0		—		27 10 0		40 0 0		—	
Interest,	23 6 8		139 10 6		7 6 9		250 0 0		115 16 9	
Disposal, Home,	63 6 8		145 16 9		11 17 6		186 4 10		194 18 7	
" Emigration,	—		34 5 8		—		—		8 15 0	
Building and Land, &c., . . .	—		1,414 13 4		—		560 0 0		592 11 4	
Total Extra Charges,	156 13 10		1,734 5 10		46 14 3		1,046 4 10		1,297 1 8	
Total Expenditure,	1,768 12 1		5,740 10 0		774 18 7		6,054 5 0		7,748 1 7	
Industrial Departments.										
Profit, including stock on hands and bills,	82 9 3		470 2 7		11 16 4		95 14 0		607 7 4	
Loss,	—		—		—		—		—	

and EXPENDITURE for 1878.

GIRLS.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
DUBLIN, Cock-street.	DUBLIN, High Park.	GALWAY CO., St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	LIMERICK, St. Joseph's.	MONAGHAN, Spark's Lake.	
Girls, 26. Officers, 4.	Girls, 63. Officers, 8.	Girls, 47. Officers, 5.	Girls, 46. Officers, 8.	Girls, 46. Officers, 7.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
872 7 4	1,081 2 2	746 19 10	693 17 8	1,016 7 8	Treasury Allowance.
28 5 5	13 7 9	—	—	—	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
147 6 2	475 1 6	306 0 4	198 12 6	852 14 6	Payments from Rates.
—	28 0 0	—	—	—	Sundries.
542 18 11	1,597 11 5	1,053 0 2	892 10 2	1,869 2 2	Total Receipts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
126 9 0	215 0 0	100 0 0	180 0 0	140 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).
18 3 3	—	75 0 0	—	—	Rations.
200 9 8	659 5 0	427 14 0	590 14 6	696 13 4	Food of Inmates.
42 6 1	111 19 1	122 4 0	188 7 4	169 12 2	Clothing of Inmates.
65 5 1	117 0 1	81 2 6	107 8 1	123 11 9	Washing, Fuel, Light.
2 17 10	121 1 4	77 14 9	14 13 11	76 9 4	Repairs, Rates, Taxes.
28 1 3	47 11 8	63 2 4	25 16 6	58 13 7	Furniture and House Sundries.
5 0 5	40 1 9	10 13 8	7 2 10	24 7 6	Printing and Office Expenses.
5 18 9	12 2 11	—	0 3 9	—	Travelling and Police.
13 8 5	12 6 0	80 10 10	27 5 6	20 0 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
17 12 0	71 18 8	36 9 4	43 10 3	25 11 11	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
589 11 9	1,408 6 1	1,024 11 5	1,125 2 8	1,335 4 7	Total Ordinary Charges.
20 15 0	20 8 2	21 15 11	24 9 2	20 4 11	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
8 1 2	9 11 1	9 2 0	11 10 9	10 11 1	Cost per Head for Food.
2 0 3	1 12 5	2 12 0	4 1 10	2 11 4	" " Clothing.
35 0 0	70 0 0	60 0 0	30 0 0	50 0 0	Extra Charges.
7 6 9	219 0 0	30 15 0	—	35 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
13 0 2	44 17 6	84 18 9	16 10 0	61 15 0	Interest.
—	—	—	19 10 7	6 19 6	Disposal, Home.
22 9 6	—	—	—	—	Emigration.
77 16 5	833 17 6	204 11 9	65 0 7	153 14 6	Building and Land, &c.
617 8 2	1,742 3 7	1,229 3 2	1,191 3 3	1,429 19 1	Total Extra Charges.
99 4 8	165 8 3	71 18 7	150 8 8	156 16 3	Total Expenditure.
—	—	—	—	—	Industrial Departments.
—	—	—	—	—	Profit, including stock on hand and bills.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss, do.

12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF ADMISSIONS,

	"Glenbeg" Training Ship, Belfast.		Hampton House, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Milneown, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Creamlin-road, Belfast.		St. Joseph's, Carrua.		St. Aloysius', Clonsilla.		St. Coleman's, Queensdown.		Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.		Boys' Home, Marble-hill, Blackrock, Cork.		St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well, Cork.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, Dec. 31st, 1877, viz. :—																				
In School,																				
Within number paid for under rules,	227	52	75	60	80	129	45	150	79	132										
In excess of number paid for under rules,	—	1	5	10	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
or under 6 years.																				
On Licence,	1	—	—	3	5	5	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absented, Sentence unexpired,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	2	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	232	53	80	78	90	142	56	153	80	143										
Admitted in 1878,	78	12	6	5	13	27	7	38	6	16										
Admitted by Transfer,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Admitted by Re-committal,	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—										
Total,	78	13	6	5	14	27	7	38	6	16										
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1878.	60	5	6	8	18	23	5	30	12	14										
Under Detention, Dec. 31st, 1878, viz. :—																				
In School,																				
Within number paid for under rules,	241	60	75	60	86	130	46	150	74	132										
In excess of number paid for under rules,	—	1	5	8	—	8	1	6	—	—										
or under 6 years.																				
On Licence,	—	—	—	5	3	2	11	3	—	—										
Absented, Sentence unexpired,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	1	—	—	2	8	7	—	—	—	—										
Total,	245	61	80	75	92	147	58	159	75	151										
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN.																				
(i.) Inmates under orders of Detention and paid for by Treasury.	233	58	75	60	87	129	46	150	78	132										
(ii.) Inmates under Orders of Detention and as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being under 6 years of age.	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—										
(iii.) Inmates above the age of 6 years under Orders of Detention, and as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being in excess of the number limited by the rules of the School.	—	—	5	2	—	1	—	5	—	8										
(iv.) Inmates not under Orders of Detention (Voluntary Inmates) supported by the Managers out of funds other than those received from the Treasury.	—	2	1	43	6	5	20	—	6	3										
Total,	233	61	81	112	93	138	68	155	84	139										
Average Number of Externs attending School.	—	—	—	—	—	476	498	—	—	—										

12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of ADMISSIONS,

	St. Joseph's, Tralee.	Kerry House, Tralee.	Penelope Almshouse, Tralee.	Kilmorey.	St. John's, Passapatanz.	St. George's, Limerick.	St. Vincent's, Limerick.	Limerick Male.	Our Lady of Succour, N. T. Forbes.	House of Charity, Drogheda.
	Boys.	B.	G.	G.	Girls.	G.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
Under Detention, Dec. 31st, 1877, viz:—										
In School,										
Within number paid for under rules,	100	17	69	95	80	59	180	100	78	92
In excess of number paid for under rules,	2	—	—	—	1	—	7	4	1	2
or under 6 years.										
On Licence,	6	—	10	4	2	6	7	—	1	1
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Total,	110	17	81	99	85	65	144	100	80	96
Admitted in 1878,	15	1	12	16	10	9	24	3	7	15
Admitted by Transfer,	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted by Re-committal,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total,	20	1	12	16	12	9	24	3	8	15
Discharged, Transferred, or died in 1878.	22	2	11	16	15	4	25	1	4	15
Under Detention, Dec. 31st, 1878, viz:—										
In School,										
Within number paid for under rules,	99	16	70	95	80	58	180	98	80	92
In excess of number paid for under rules,	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	1	1	2
or under 6 years.										
On Licence,	8	—	10	8	2	8	5	—	3	1
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence unexpired,	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	9	—	—
Total,	108	16	82	99	82	70	143	108	84	96
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN.										
(i.) Inmates under orders of Detention, and paid for by Treasury.	100	16	69	95	79	59	180	98	80	92
(ii.) Inmates under Orders of Detention and as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being under 6 years of age.	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	3
(iii.) Inmates above the age of 6 years under Orders of Detention, and as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being in excess of the number limited by the rules of the School.	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
(iv.) Inmates not under Orders of Detention (Voluntary Inmates) supported by the Managers out of funds other than those received from the Treasury.	—	—	10	—	3	2	100	18	—	—
Total,	100	16	80	95	82	62	238	116	81	95
Average Number of Externs attending School.	—	35	151	—	272	—	45	—	57	173

DISCHARGES, &c., for the Year 1878—continued.

St. Columba's, Westport.	St. Martha's, Monaghan.	St. Monica's, Roscommon.	St. Lawrence, Sligo.	St. Augustine's, Templemore.	St. Francis, Cuthbert.	St. Louis, Thurles.	Wexford.	St. Catherine's, Strabane.	Cappoquin, Waterford.	St. Dominic's, Waterford.	Mount Carmel, Wexford.	St. Aldar's, New Ross.	St. Michael's, Wexford.	Meath, Bray.
Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.
80 8	07 5	48 —	80 8	59 —	103 —	45 —	64 2	100 1	36 2	120 —	53 —	70 0	100 1	37 —
— 2	— 4	2 1	13 1	6 1	18 —	2 —	7 1	11 1	— —	7 1	8 —	5 0	9 1	2 1
91	76	46	47	66	121	47	74	118	39	128	61	87	117	40
10 —	12 —	6 1	4 —	15 —	21 —	7 —	12 —	16 1	13 2	20 —	14 —	11 1	13 —	3 1
10	12	7	4	15	21	7	12	17	15	20	14	12	13	4
11	6	7	6	10	26	8	12	15	13	16	10	17	18	6
79 1	67 6	44 —	30 4	60 2	102 —	45 —	64 5	100 —	36 —	120 4	53 —	70 2	102 1	37 —
8 7	1 9	2 —	10 1	9 —	14 —	1 —	5 —	12 3	— —	8 —	12 —	8 0	7 2	1 —
90	83	46	45	71	116	40	74	115	36	132	65	82	112	25
80 —	67 1	44 —	30 —	60 —	106 —	45 —	63 2	97 —	36 2	120 —	53 —	70 —	104 1	24 —
1	5	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—
12	28	6	43	5	—	2	6	5	3	5	—	4	23	1
93	101	50	77	67	106	47	71	102	41	129	58	77	128	89
260	259	167	390	156	349	331	814	255	—	—	91	—	80	—

13.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

	BOYS.		GIRLS.		TOTAL.		Gross Total.
	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Under Detention, 31st December, 1877—							
In School, (within limit),	1,801	440	2,702	229	1,881	2,931	4,783
" (over limit)	17	2	68	4	19	72	91
On Licence,	91	7	213	4	98	247	345
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	8	2	—	—	10	—	10
In School, Sentence expired,	2	4	44	8	6	47	53
Total,	1,909	455	3,007	240	1,964	3,297	5,261
Admitted in 1878,	209	115	448	37	324	483	807
Admitted by Transfer,	40	—	4	1	40	5	45
Admitted by Re-committal,	—	2	7	4	2	11	13
Total,	249	117	457	42	308	499	807
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1878,	241	89	433	36	330	479	809
Under Detention, 31st December, 1878—							
In School (within limit),	1,387	404	2,701	237	1,851	2,938	4,789
" (over limit)	11	7	79	3	18	82	100
On Licence,	98	6	224	5	104	229	333
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	9	3	—	—	12	—	12
In School, Sentence expired,	12	3	67	1	15	68	83
Total,	1,517	423	3,071	246	2,009	3,317	5,326
State of Instruction on Admission—							
Neither Read nor Write,	137	55	236	16	183	282	464
Read, or Read and Write imperfectly,	72	46	107	18	117	185	302
Read and Write well,	10	15	13	3	23	18	41
Superior Instruction,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	209	115	448	37	324	483	807
Age at Admission—							
Under 6,	3	8	18	1	11	19	30
From 6 to 8,	51	12	137	11	43	148	191
" 8 to 10,	72	32	138	8	104	130	234
" 10 to 12,	74	30	104	11	104	115	219
" 12 to 14,	20	33	69	6	62	39	101
Total,	209	115	448	37	324	483	807
Particulars as to Parentage—							
Illegitimate,	3	13	16	4	18	20	38
Both Parents dead,	60	10	112	8	70	120	190
Father dead,	20	16	32	8	36	85	121
Mother dead,	10	18	12	1	23	13	36
Deserted by Parents,	23	18	84	6	41	90	131
Parents destitute or criminal,	84	27	135	11	111	196	307
Both alive, and able to take care of their children,	9	18	5	4	27	9	36
Total,	209	115	448	37	324	483	807
Mode of Discharge—							
To employment or service,	123	24	253	28	147	281	428
Returned to Friends,	49	16	108	5	65	113	178
Emigrated,	2	—	18	—	2	18	20
Sent to Sea,	—	36	—	—	36	—	36
Enlisted,	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Specially Discharged,	—	3	6	—	3	6	9
Committed to a Reformatory,	7	—	4	—	7	4	11
Transferred,	39	1	4	1	40	5	45
Died,	17	4	40	1	21	41	62
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence,	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention,	2	4	10	1	3	11	14
Total,	241	89	443	36	330	479	809

14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES, for the Year 1878.

	"Gibraltar" Training Ship, Belfast.		Hampton House, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Milltown, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Belfast.		St. Joseph's, Carrigrohane.		St. Aloysius', Chancery.		St. Columba's, Queensdown.		Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.		Boys' Home, Marble-hill, Blackrock, Cork.		St. Fisher's, Sunday's Well, Cork.		Greenmount, Cork.		St. Nicholas', Cove-street, Cork.		Training Home, Union-quay, Cork.		Arden, co. Dublin.		Droghda, co. Dublin.	
	Boys.	G.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	Boys.	G.	B.	Boys.	G.	B.	Boys.	G.	B.	Boys.	G.	B.	Boys.	G.	B.	Boys.	G.	B.	Boys.	G.	
STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION—																														
Neither Read nor Write.	30	7	2	3	7	10	3	28	4	10	9	11	7	73	21															
Read, or Read and Write Imperfectly.	31	5	4	1	6	8	3	7	2	0	12	5	8	37	5															
Read and Write Well.	6	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	9	1	4	1															
Superior Instruction.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-															
Total.	73	12	6	5	18	27	7	36	6	16	25	25	16	114	30															
AGE AT ADMISSION.																														
Under six.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	8	1	-															
From 6 to 8.	6	8	2	1	6	8	2	18	2	5	5	2	4	4	2															
" 8 to 10.	25	3	1	3	5	8	2	10	2	5	8	3	3	41	7															
" 10 to 12.	22	3	3	1	1	4	2	7	1	4	5	6	6	52	1															
" 12 to 14.	20	3	-	-	1	4	-	1	1	2	0	6	2	17	3															
Total.	73	12	6	5	18	27	7	36	6	16	25	25	16	114	30															
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE—																														
Illegitimate.	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	2	1														
Both Parents Dead.	5	4	2	4	-	2	1	6	1	5	2	-	2	2	8	1														
Father Dead.	15	1	4	1	-	6	-	1	1	5	2	-	2	2	8	1														
Mother Dead.	5	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	10	4														
Parents not to be found.	11	1	-	-	-	4	-	11	2	-	-	3	3	2	10	4														
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal.	19	3	-	-	10	13	6	18	1	9	15	6	5	43	15															
Both Alive.	10	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	5	1	7	-															
Total.	73	12	6	5	18	27	7	36	6	16	25	25	16	114	30															
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																														
To Employment or Service.	7	4	5	4	11	9	3	21	8	11	16	3	11	79	15															
Returned to Friends.	8	-	-	4	8	10	1	6	2	2	5	2	2	27	8															
Emigrated.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-															
Sent to Sea.	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-															
Enlisted.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-															
Specially Discharged.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-															
Committed to Reformatory.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-															
Transferred.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-															
Died.	4	1	1	-	4	1	-	3	-	1	3	-	-	10	4															
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-															
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for Detention.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-															
Total.	60	5	6	8	18	22	5	30	13	14	20	7	14	125	28															

14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF PARTICULARS OF ADMISSIONS

	St. Mary's, Laleheda, Sappinacott, co. Dublin.		Moath, Blackrock, co. Dublin.		Morrison, co. Dublin.		Hayesbury-street, Dublin.		St. Bridget's, Longhena.		Cliffon, co. Galway.		Oughterard, co. Galway.		St. Anne's, Galway.		Salt Hill, Galway.		St. Joseph's House, Kilmaree.		St. Joseph's, Tralee.		Kerry House, Tralee.		Fendrick Almshouse, Tralee.		Kilbenny.		St. John's, Parsonstown.	
	Girls.	Boys.	G.	G.	Girls.	Girls.	G.	G.	Boys.	R.	G.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	G.	Girls.														
STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION—																														
Neither Read nor Write, Read, or Read and Write Imperfectly.	4	3	3	2	4	8	4	5	9	6	5	6	8	8	1															
Read and Write Well, Superior Instruction.	2	7	2	18	2	2	12	3	2	2	12	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Total,	8	10	8	8	20	8	6	17	12	6	13	15	1	12	16	10														
AGE AT ADMISSION—																														
Under 6,	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
From 6 to 8,	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
" 8 to 10,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
" 10 to 12,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
" 12 to 14,	2	5	2	8	1	1	6	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	
Total,	6	10	8	6	20	8	6	17	12	6	13	15	1	12	16	10														
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE—																														
Illegitimate,	5	3	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Both Parents Dead,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Father Dead,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mother Dead,	1	2	1	2	5	4	3	3	1	1	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	
Parents not to be found, One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal.	1	2	1	2	5	4	3	3	1	1	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	
Both Alive,	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Total,	8	10	8	6	20	8	6	17	12	6	13	15	1	12	16	10														
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																														
To Employment or Service,	10	5	6	8	12	2	1	7	10	5	6	1	7	9	8	8	5	6	1	7	9	8	8	5	6	1	7	9	8	
Returned to Friends, Emigrated,	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Sent to Sea,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Enlisted,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Specially Discharged, Committed to Refor- matory,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Transferred,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Died,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Also considered discharged by expiration of sentence,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Discharged on ac- count of insufficient grounds for deten- tion,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total,	13	8	9	11	18	5	5	20	20	5	13	22	2	11	16	15														

15.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Number of Admissions,

	"Officalar" Training Ship, Belfast.		Hampton House, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Milltown, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Crumlin-road, Belfast.		St. Joseph's, Carran.		St. Aloysius', Glenabbey.		St. Columba's, Queensdown.		Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsella.		Boy's Home, Marble-hill, Blackrock, Cork.		St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well, Cork.		Greenmount, Cork.		St. Nicholas', Cross street, Cork.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Admissions.																								
1869,	-	-	24	5	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1870,	-	-	23	12	56	85	9	12	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1871,	-	-	13	4	8	5	26	11	7	24	40	59	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1872,	105	-	8	29	27	29	6	22	29	15	28	40	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1873,	86	-	30	6	13	15	-	9	17	25	33	18	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1874,	63	25	18	9	12	20	-	5	36	25	11	57	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1875,	43	8	14	7	15	27	-	7	34	7	24	30	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1876,	54	18	10	12	12	14	-	9	6	11	18	24	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1877,	64	30	10	21	24	27	-	14	20	8	27	24	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1878,	73	13	6	5	14	27	-	7	36	7	16	30	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total,	488	89	153	110	204	264	41	96	269	136	230	203	158											
Discharges.																								
To employment or service,	25	12	34	15	65	50	-	15	62	24	58	50	25	-	-	-	24	58	50	25	-	-		
To friends,	40	2	4	8	21	35	1	8	33	8	20	23	14	-	-	-	8	20	23	14	-	-		
Emigrated,	8	-	-	-	5	16	-	4	8	4	8	6	-	-	-	-	4	8	6	-	-	-		
Sent to sea,	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-		
Enlisted,	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Discharged as diseased,	10	-	1	2	-	6	-	3	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Committed to reformatories,	2	1	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-		
Transferred,	13	7	10	-	8	1	38	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-		
Died,	25	5	12	9	15	6	2	4	15	4	11	20	7	-	-	-	4	11	20	7	-	-		
Absconded—sentence expired.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Discharged — committal illegal.	8	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	10	5	9	6	8	-	-	-	5	9	6	8	-	-		
Total,	248	28	75	85	112	117	41	38	130	51	108	116	68											
Under detention, 31st December, 1878.																								
	245	61	80	75	92	147	-	58	159	75	151	170	89											
Viz. :—																								
In school,	241	61	80	68	86	138	-	47	156	74	136	167	85	-	-	-	74	136	167	85	-	-		
On license,	-	-	-	5	3	2	-	11	3	-	9	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	3	-		
Absconded—sentence unexpired.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Retained in school—sentence expired.	1	-	-	2	3	7	-	-	-	1	6	3	1	-	-	-	1	6	3	1	-	-		

15.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Number of Admissions.

	Kerry House, Tralee.		Fenbrook Almshouse, Tralee.		Kilkeary.		St. John's, Parsonstown.		St. George's, Limerick.		St. Vincent's, Limerick.		Limerick Male.		Our Lady of Success, N. T. Parson.		House of Charity, Drogheda.		St. Columba's, Wexford.		St. Martin's, Monaghan.		St. Maria's, Roscommon.		St. Laurence, Sligo.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.
Admissions.																										
1869,	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1870,	-	59	-	-	6	9	41	64	-	-	-	-	50	31	11	-	-	-	-	60	30	2	-	-	-	-
1871,	-	5	-	-	9	15	1	4	-	-	-	-	22	11	1	41	7	33	27	7	7	7	7	7	7	
1872,	15	9	-	11	22	16	60	-	10	27	2	22	18	7	10	27	9	9	24	12	7	7	7	7	7	
1873,	-	11	49	1	8	13	20	-	19	27	2	25	11	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1874,	2	19	54	11	17	14	11	-	19	18	2	25	11	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1875,	5	6	13	10	9	17	27	100	20	10	7	8	11	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1876,	2	18	10	-	24	10	14	-	14	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1877,	1	11	5	-	10	12	40	9	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1878,	1	12	16	-	12	9	24	3	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	26	153	141	54	126	133	276	118	176	198	32	187	17	127	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharges.																										
To employment or service,	4	45	24	-	19	95	88	2	45	4	7	29	41	28	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
To friends,	2	5	9	2	16	15	15	1	80	4	4	9	33	16	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emigrated,	-	12	-	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sent to sea,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expelled,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Discharged as diseased,	-	1	1	1	8	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Committed to reformatories,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transferred,	-	-	-	46	-	1	-	-	-	89	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Died,	2	4	5	2	2	4	11	-	4	3	-	2	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Absconded—sentence expired,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Discharged—committal illegal,	1	9	9	3	3	5	6	7	3	1	1	-	6	30	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	10	71	42	54	44	68	133	10	92	97	32	47	87	81	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under detention, 31st December, 1878.	16	82	90	-	82	70	143	108	84	96	-	90	83	46	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viz.: —																										
In school,	16	70	96	-	80	58	138	99	81	95	-	80	73	44	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On license,	-	10	3	-	2	8	5	-	3	1	-	3	1	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absconded—sentence unexpired,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retained in school—sentence expired,	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	9	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

16.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Discharges for the years 1875, 1876, and 1877, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c.,

from their Discharge, to 31st December, 1878.

		Gibraltar Ship.		Hampton House.		Milltown, Belfast.		St. Patrick's F., Belfast.		Cavan.		Clonsilla.		Queensdown.		Kinsale.		Marble Hill, Cork.		Sunday's Well, Cork.		Greenmount, Cork.		St. Nicholas, Cork.		Training Home, Cork.		Artane.		Boonstown.		Lakeland.		"Mouth," Blackrock.		Merrion.		Hayesbury-street, Dublin.		Loughrea.		Cineón.		Oughters.		St. Anne's, Galway.		Salt Hill, Galway.		Killarney.		St. Joseph's, Tralee.		Kerry House.		Pembroke Almshouse, Tralee.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
MOORE OR DISCHARGE—		To Employment, . . .		Returned to Friends, . .		Reinstated, . . .		Sent to Sea, . . .		Reinstated, . . .		Specialty Discharged, . .		Abandoned and not Re- voted.		Total, . . .		Committed to Reformatory,		Subsequent CHARACTER—		Since Dead, . . .		Doing well, . . .		Doubtful, . . .		Convicted of Crime, . .		Unknown, . . .		Recommitted to Industrial School.		Total, . . .																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
18		6		17		11		36		29		9		23		13		34		31		20		30		316		44		26		3		14		17		36		14		5		16		26		18		26		3		24																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
23		1		—		3		4		5		3		—		4		12		14		7		30		34		8		6		7		—		—		8		10		7		6		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13		5		13	

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	"Gerralt" Ship, BELFAST.	Hampton House, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Male, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Female, BELFAST.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	233	58	75	60
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	1	-	-
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	-	5	9*
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	-	2	1	43*
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	15	2	13	9
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	1	4	-	1
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	2,987 9 0	735 7 6	977 14 0	782 3 3
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	514 5 9	87 2 6	114 12 6	12 0 0
Payments from Rates, . . .	1,446 18 10	341 3 10	487 9 2	390 16 7
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	-	11 11 9	-	217 7 7
Hire of Labour, . . .	-	-	-	-
Sundries, . . .	32 10 11	0 8 1	-	-
Total Receipts, . . .	4,981 4 6	1,175 8 8	1,579 15 8	1,402 7 5
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages), . . .	1,844 2 0	25 0 0	232 5 6	100 0 0
Officers' Rations, . . .	113 2 2	76 15 4	125 0 0	112 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	1,779 0 0	489 19 5	1,059 1 7	501 5 0
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	443 6 3	148 9 4	92 17 2	270 2 6
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	111 10 1	170 9 2	64 12 0	98 3 10
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	68 15 6	15 1 2	103 16 4	40 17 6
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	106 13 0	26 12 3	109 9 10	11 18 9
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	182 15 3	5 6 9	38 7 11	10 0 0
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	4 12 2	12 13 1	24 4 2	-
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	71 1 2	37 7 10	5 5 0	18 0 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	44 15 7	28 0 4	11 11 10	27 0 4
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	4,269 13 2	1,015 14 8	1,861 11 4	1,184 2 11
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	-	85 7 0	200 0 0	30 0 0
Interest, . . .	6 1 7	2 12 7	18 11 6	110 0 0
Disposal, House, . . .	154 7 6	14 5 10	10 0 0	20 12 4
Emigration, . . .	-	-	-	-
Building and Land, . . .	592 8 1	98 7 1	-	140 5 9
Total Extra Charges, . . .	752 17 2	200 12 6	228 11 6	290 18 1
Total Expenditure, . . .	5,022 10 4	1,216 7 2	2,090 2 10	1,475 1 0
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hands, and bills), . . .	-	170 19 1	-	84 1 0
Loss do.	-	-	168 12 7	-

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

in, and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1878.

St. Joseph's CAYN.	St. Aloysius', CLOWAKERT.	St. Columban's, QUENSTOWN.	Our Lady of Mercy, KINRALE.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
87	129	46	150	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
-	8	2	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	1	-	5*	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
6	5	20*	-	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
1	1	5	9	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
6	6	-	1	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	RECEIPTS.
1,122 4 6	1,890 14 0	595 2 6	1,854 15 6	Treasury Allowance.
10 17 8	-	-	-	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
82 16 1	407 4 1	125 16 8	739 10 10	Payments from Rates.
96 0 0	49 10 0	-	-	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
-	20 0 0	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	Sundries.
1,261 17 10	2,167 8 1	720 19 2	2,694 15 4	Total Receipts.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	EXPENDITURE.
41 17 11	86 0 0	26 19 8	48 14 0	Ordinary Charges.
80 0 0	90 0 0	47 18 6	109 1 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
678 1 0	1,218 7 6	200 15 0	1,898 14 6	Officers' Rations.
221 14 8	299 2 4	101 11 8	478 1 0	Food of Inmates.
160 9 10	156 7 8	67 7 5	198 2 9	Clothing of Inmates.
88 1 2	184 8 9	87 17 11	53 11 2	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
88 18 2	161 15 11	28 6 8	20 18 6	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
15 1 10	15 7 9	8 12 10	30 9 4	Furniture and House Sundries.
1 13 4	4 12 7	5 8 9	-	Printing and Office Expenses.
30 17 11	48 10 6	27 12 10	40 9 6	Travelling and Police Charges.
20 18 4	51 18 6	5 16 9	4 9 10	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
1,427 7 2	2,218 9 8	651 8 0	2,368 11 7	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
200 0 0	-	130 0 0	24 0 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
-	215 8 10	-	125 0 0	Extra Charges.
51 0 0	80 7 8	-	262 16 7	Rent of School Premises.
-	7 8 0	-	135 0 0	Interest.
-	800 0 0	-	52 15 4	Disposal, Home.
251 0 0	1,108 4 6	130 0 0	589 11 11	Emigration.
1,678 7 2	3,319 14 0	771 8 0	2,958 8 6	Building and Land.
171 19 11	156 1 6	62 15 6	208 13 0	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	-	Total Expenditure.
				Industrial Department.
				Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
				Loss do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Marble Hill, CORK.	St. Finbar's, CORK.	Greenmount, CORK.	St. Nicholas, CORK.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	78	133	167	74
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	1*	1	3
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	3*	—	—
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	6	3	1	2
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	11	13	17	12
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	4	—	—	1
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowances.	978 15 9	1,718 0 3	2,186 17 9	925 18 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	71 13 0	8 18 3	—	230 9 6
Payments from Rates.	800 16 2	502 3 2	561 8 7	274 8 10
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	60 8 4	39 0 0	15 0 0	31 16 9
Hire of Labour.	—	—	—	—
Sundries.	—	—	—	8 1 0
Total Receipts.	1,418 18 3	2,263 1 8	2,768 1 4	1,515 9 7
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	159 11 2	240 0 0	363 4 0	220 6 5
Officers' Rations.	74 8 0	100 0 0	205 0 0	57 4 2
Food of Inmates.	734 1 6	1,263 3 8	1,289 8 0	531 5 1
Clothing of Inmates.	252 8 11	270 6 8	503 10 0	229 4 11
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	121 17 6	150 8 9	156 8 9	118 13 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	23 16 1	42 16 4	87 19 0	69 4 5
Furniture and House Sundries.	26 18 1	216 2 0	75 0 10	45 18 5
Printing and Office Expenses.	8 18 2	33 16 2	12 5 0	47 4 1
Travelling and Police Charges.	—	18 6 8	4 10 0	1 10 6
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	10 0 0	27 2 4	44 5 6	28 14 7
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	6 7 4	19 4 4	10 8 0	25 19 0
Total Ordinary Charges.	1,417 19 9	2,471 7 5	2,761 19 1	1,445 4 7
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises.	110 4 5	76 0 0	7 10 0	—
Interest.	33 5 0	50 0 0	200 0 0	—
Disposal, Home.	20 16 0	63 16 6	60 0 0	—
Emigration.	—	—	4 10 0	—
Building and Land.	9 16 0	288 4 10	18 0 0	—
Total Extra Charges.	176 1 5	473 1 4	290 0 0	—
Total Expenditure.	1,594 1 2	2,944 8 9	3,041 19 1	1,445 4 7
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hands and bills).	88 8 5	174 7 5	246 17 9	121 9 11
Loss do.	—	—	—	—

*Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1878—continued.

Training Home CORK.	Artists, Co. DUBLIN.	Boolestown, Co. DUBLIN.	Lakeland, Co. DUBLIN.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
98	698	184	70	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
2	-	2	1	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	-	-	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
5	-	6*	-	Average Number of Voluntary inmates.
5	29	8	6	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
3	-	8	7	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	RECEIPTS.
1,269 12 0	9,091 18 6	1,718 18 9	911 7 3	Treasury Allowance.
7 1 0	2,189 14 10	48 15 0	-	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
396 17 6	4,865 0 11	718 17 9	385 10 11	Payments from Rates.
57 8 1	42 4 2	-	-	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
-	80 0 0	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	80 9 3	-	-	Sundries.
1,790 18 7	15,799 2 8	2,481 11 6	1,296 18 2	Total Receipts.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	EXPENDITURE.
66 15 0	1,790 0 0	78 0 0	80 0 0	<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>
106 0 10	510 0 0	72 16 0	75 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
944 4 11	6,960 6 9	1,269 5 6	894 4 8	Officers' Rations.
232 12 7	2,187 19 10	314 4 0	101 2 5	Food of Inmates.
219 7 10	1,096 9 8	137 6 6	100 10 7	Clothing of Inmates.
107 14 7	108 6 10	125 17 9	32 12 4	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
104 16 1	372 15 5	42 5 8	29 2 8	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
12 18 8	310 8 2	23 0 2	12 7 4	Furniture and House Sundries.
4 10 0	129 0 10	12 18 9	-	Printing and Office Expenses.
9 11 2	115 6 7	66 2 4	16 3 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
22 15 4	260 3 10	50 4 0	9 4 6	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
1,851 2 0	13,775 17 6	2,191 15 8	1,850 7 6	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
				Total Ordinary Charges.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	Extra Charges.
105 0 0	150 0 0	67 17 6	92 19 10	Rent of School Premises.
6 1 11	893 2 7	87 1 8	45 10 0	Interest.
83 18 6	50 0 0	88 10 0	18 0 0	Disposal, Home.
-	-	-	-	Emigration.
50 18 9	5,386 10 0	-	-	Building, and Land.
186 19 2	6,479 12 7	243 0 2	186 9 10	Total Extra Charges.
2,047 1 2	20,255 10 1	2,435 4 10	1,506 17 4	Total Expenditure.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	Industrial Department.
190 12 6	904 9 11	160 8 4	110 0 0	Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
-	-	-	-	Loss do.

Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Blackrock, Co. DUBLIN.	Marion, Co. DUBLIN.	Haymarket-street, DUBLIN.	St. Bridget's, LONDON.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	53	100	42	112
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	3	—	—
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	—	—	—
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	4	30*
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	4	6	4	12
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	—	9	—	—
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	600 2 9	1,308 11 9	567 11 9	1,442 4 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	440 9 0	—	57 12 6	—
Payments from Rates, . . .	294 14 4	577 5 5	240 8 10	549 15 9
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	110 13 4	—
Hire of Labour, . . .	—	25 0 0	—	—
Sundries, . . .	4 19 11	—	8 16 10	—
Total Receipts, . . .	1,480 6 0	1,903 17 2	985 8 8	1,992 0 8
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages), . . .	133 0 0	92 0 0	98 17 5	102 0 0
Officers' Rations, . . .	—	100 0 0	88 2 0	159 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	434 1 8	1,298 15 7	828 0 2	1,034 6 4
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	123 10 8	145 10 0	142 2 2	500 10 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	65 4 10	175 0 0	151 14 0	197 10 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	81 10 7	30 0 0	16 0 5	47 0 0
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	16 8 0	28 0 0	120 17 9	160 5 0
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	11 10 9	15 0 0	14 5 6	55 10 0
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	2 9 7	—	4 18 5	1 15 0
Medical Expenses; Funerals, &c., . . .	—	25 0 0	15 16 0	37 10 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	5 0 0	12 0 0	9 2 1	29 0 0
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	822 11 1	1,921 5 7	984 15 11	2,324 6 4
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	81 15 6	50 0 0	48 0 0	99 0 0
Interest, . . .	98 6 8	142 10 0	5 0 0	140 0 0
Disposal, House, . . .	6 0 0	20 0 0	16 10 0	54 0 0
Emigration, . . .	—	—	—	—
Building and Land, . . .	300 0 0	—	86 10 6	91 0 0
Total Extra Charges, . . .	486 2 2	212 10 0	106 0 6	384 0 0
Total Expenditure, . . .	1,258 13 3	2,133 15 7	1,090 16 5	2,708 6 4
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills), . . .	30 11 2	128 0 0	118 15 7	279 14 0
Loss do., . . .	—	—	—	—

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1878—continued.

Clifton, Co. GALWAY.	Oughtonard, Co. GALWAY.	St. Anne's, GALWAY.	Salthill, GALWAY.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
38	40	77	99	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
5	—	—	—	Average Number of Children under 6 years of Age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
2	—	1	—	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
—	—	—	—	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
4	7	8	10	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
3	—	2	—	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
483 6 0	520 3 3	1,000 10 6	1,300 3 0	Treasury Allowances.
49 9 9	—	—	494 18 9	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
208 5 6	113 14 2	108 13 7	454 7 2	Payments from Rates.
95 10 0	—	—	—	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
—	—	—	—	Hire of Labour.
—	—	—	—	Sundries.
846 11 3	633 17 5	1,199 4 1	2,249 8 11	Total Receipts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
88 7 0	141 0 0	123 0 0	850 17 6	Ordinary Charges.
12 0 0	85 0 0	140 0 0	156 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
366 7 11	260 0 0	552 3 4	839 17 5	Officers' Rations.
136 19 7	56 10 0	127 11 2	275 10 3	Food of Inmates.
68 2 3	94 0 0	142 2 2	150 17 3	Clothing of Inmates.
84 1 7	17 0 0	41 6 3	40 1 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
23 0 0	10 17 6	20 12 6	142 18 8	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
26 7 7	8 18 0	8 18 0	23 14 2	Furniture and House Sundries.
—	—	—	2 12 10	Printing and Office Expenses.
2 6 10	18 10 0	22 4 3	8 4 5	Travelling and Police Charges.
4 10 4	4 0 0	10 0 0	38 7 4	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
762 8 6	690 15 6	1,187 17 8	2,030 1 3	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
53 0 0	80 0 0	120 0 0	36 0 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
25 0 0	44 0 0	35 0 0	37 14 4	Extra Charges.
17 17 3	20 0 0	18 16 0	1 1 4	Rent of School Premises.
—	—	10 0 0	—	Interest.
55 2 7	—	—	257 17 4	Disposal, Home.
151 0 3	124 0 0	163 16 0	332 18 0	Emigration.
913 3 9	814 15 6	1,371 18 3	2,362 14 3	Building, Land.
66 12 6	27 13 5	127 5 9	193 5 10	Total Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	Total Expenditure.
—	—	—	—	Industrial Department.
—	—	—	—	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
—	—	—	—	Loss do.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS IN,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Joseph's Home, KILGARNEY.	St. Joseph's, TRALEK.	Kerry Home, TRALEK.	Pembroke Alms House, TRALEK.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	103	100	16	69
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	—	—	1
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	1	—	—	—
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	5	—	—	10*
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	9	16	4	6
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	—	—	1	1
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	1,385 13 8	1,309 17 6	214 17 0	906 11 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	—	—	—	9 0 0
Payments from Rates, . . .	328 17 11	516 8 3	129 15 6	173 7 6
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	76 4 0	—	—	36 12 6
Hire of Labour,	—	—	—	—
Sundries,	6 17 0	5 5 0	—	—
Total Receipts,	1,747 12 2	1,824 10 9	344 12 6	1,125 11 9
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	136 0 0	306 8 6	43 0 0	54 0 0
Officers' Rations,	70 0 0	205 0 0	—	58 0 0
Food of Inmates,	998 11 2	872 10 8	158 0 0	680 14 3
Clothing of Inmates,	252 4 5	384 2 3	40 10 0	222 5 7
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . .	103 11 6	94 11 7	25 0 0	62 5 8
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . .	109 3 9	37 7 0	7 0 0	50 12 8
Furniture and House Sundries, .	59 17 0	87 1 9	5 10 0	22 6 10
Printing and Office Expenses, .	5 0 0	22 14 5	1 0 0	8 1 0
Travelling and Police Charges, .	4 0 0	25 2 3	—	4 15 0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	23 15 1	47 8 0	4 0 0	35 10 6
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	8 0 0	8 11 6	10 10 0	6 0 0
Total Ordinary Charges, . .	1,770 2 11	1,940 12 11	294 10 0	1,204 11 4
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	17 5 6	—	40 0 0	—
Interest,	312 17 1	10 0 0	—	35 0 0
Disposal, Home,	42 0 0	19 2 6	4 0 0	41 7 10
„ Emigration,	—	—	—	6 10 0
Building, and Land,	1,069 15 11	201 12 9	2 12 0	50 0 0
Total Extra Charges,	1,441 18 6	230 15 3	46 12 0	132 17 10
Total Expenditure,	3,212 1 5	2,171 8 2	341 2 0	1,337 9 2
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	80 19 4	188 6 5	22 5 6	39 17 6
Loss do.	—	—	—	—

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1878—continued.

KILKENNY.	St. John's, PARKSONGROVE.	St. George's, LIMERICK.	St. Vincent's, LIMERICK.	LIMERICK Male.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
95	79	59	130	98	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
-	-	-	4*	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	-	1	4*	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	3	2*	100*	18	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
6	7	5	9	26	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
8	-	4	13	-	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,298 7 0	1,040 17 0	787 18 8	1,698 9 0	1,308 6 0	Treasury Allowance.
532 11 4	-	-	-	213 6 8	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
388 19 10	315 8 10	32 0 9	-	487 18 6	Payments from Rates.
-	32 4 6	9 6 8	-	-	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	-	Sundries.
2,154 18 2	1,388 10 4	809 5 8	1,698 9 0	2,004 10 9	Total Receipts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
85 0 0	49 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	548 11 8	Ordinary Charges.
100 0 0	76 0 0	-	80 0 0	217 0 10	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
1,300 0 0	773 10 1	537 7 6	1,278 9 0	1,239 8 9	Officers' Rations.
237 17 10	148 0 1	237 4 10	365 17 6	405 9 2	Food of inmates.
109 9 7	119 5 11	53 14 5	298 18 4	193 14 5	Clothing of inmates.
62 10 6	83 17 0	64 4 7	143 18 6	127 10 6	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
36 7 11	77 8 1	114 0 4	333 15 0	105 14 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
34 10 0	17 19 4	11 15 8	14 2 3	98 9 8	Furniture and House Sundries.
2 10 0	9 18 2	0 5 10	6 0 0	25 1 8	Printing and Office Expenses.
26 0 6	17 17 9	20 6 2	19 4 3	12 12 8	Travelling and Police Charges.
15 0 0	21 12 4	31 15 5	48 17 6	10 8 10	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
2,089 6 4	1,398 18 9	1,225 14 9	2,678 17 10	2,074 2 2	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
					Total Ordinary Charges.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Extra Charges.
17 0 0	48 13 10	25 0 0	60 0 0	23 6 9	Rent of School Premises.
255 0 0	60 0 0	23 0 2	225 0 0	331 3 11	Interest.
63 0 0	39 0 0	34 6 9	150 0 0	8 5 0	Disposal, Home.
-	-	-	6 0 0	-	Emigration.
1,000 0 0	-	-	622 6 9	25 9 2	Building and Land.
1,335 0 0	147 18 10	83 6 11	1,063 6 9	888 4 10	Total Extra Charges.
3,374 6 4	1,546 12 7	1,308 1 8	3,742 4 7	3,862 7 0	Total Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Industrial Department.
240 0 11	146 2 9	74 0 1	299 15 1	359 4 9	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Newtownsforbo.	House of Charity, DROGHEDA.	St. Columba, WESTPORT.	St. Martha's, MONAGHAN.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	80	92	80	67
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	1	3	—	1
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	—	1	5*
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	12*	23*
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	19	10	5	8
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	—	3	25	2
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	1,084 9 6	1,198 3 9	1,042 16 0	873 5 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	150 10 0	—	—	10 0 0
Payments from Rates, . . .	287 2 9	476 10 6	416 0 0	204 8 11
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	80 0 0	47 0 0
Hire of Labour, . . .	—	—	—	—
Sundries, . . .	—	—	—	—
Total Receipts, . . .	1,472 2 3	1,674 14 8	1,568 16 0	1,194 13 11
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages), . . .	84 0 0	108 0 0	8 0 0	120 0 0
Officers' Rations, . . .	124 0 0	172 0 0	75 0 0	—
Food of Inmates, . . .	728 8 2	754 7 3	633 12 9	921 10 6
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	128 10 0	314 15 6	296 2 4	234 5 8
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	127 14 0	90 6 2	210 9 6	197 4 9
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	88 16 9	160 6 9	44 4 2	49 7 4
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	167 8 0	56 0 2	77 10 10	85 7 5
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	70 18 6	17 10 0	27 5 0	24 10 11
Travelling and Postage Charges, . . .	19 6 3	20 6 0	—	—
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . .	31 8 0	20 6 7	12 0 0	69 14 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	37 19 7	14 19 4	17 10 0	86 14 7
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	1,598 8 8	1,723 17 9	1,400 14 7	1,768 15 2
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	10 0 0	53 0 0	—	15 0 0
Interest, . . .	—	—	125 16 11	60 0 0
Disposal, Home, . . .	—	—	27 0 0	12 0 0
Emigration, . . .	—	—	15 0 0	—
Building and Land, . . .	415 14 7	—	—	38 19 8
Total Extra Charges, . . .	425 14 7	53 0 0	167 16 11	185 19 8
Total Expenditure, . . .	2,019 2 10	1,776 17 9	1,568 11 6	1,954 14 10
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills), . . .	28 11 7	38 8 9	29 13 6	214 19 8
Loss do., . . .	—	—	—	—

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1878—continued.

St. Monica's, ROSCOMMON.	St. Lawrence, SLIGO.	St. Augustine's, TERRILMORE.	St. Francis, CARNEL.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
44	30	60	100	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
—	—	—	—	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
—	4	2	—	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
6	43	5	—	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
5	8	4	7	Number of Officers (Paid), including teacher-instructors.
2	—	5	5	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d. 561 3 9 266 0 0	£ s. d. 391 1 9 26 15 0	£ s. d. 781 9 6 30 0 0	£ s. d. 1,376 12 6 —	RECEIPTS. Treasury Allowance. Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
204 19 2 62 0 0	169 10 7 251 3 10	71 15 6 60 0 6	251 8 5 —	Payments from Rates. Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
—	—	—	25 0 0	Gifts of Labour.
—	—	—	—	Sundries.
1,084 2 11	838 11 2	943 5 6	1,633 0 11	Total Receipts.
75 0 0	103 3 4	26 0 0	22 0 0	EXPENDITURE. Ordinary Charges.
40 0 0	30 0 0	62 0 3	91 10 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
443 18 10	464 12 11	457 17 1	980 12 6	Officers' Rations.
123 14 7	241 16 0	141 12 7	369 7 6	Food of Inmates.
84 16 1	112 19 9	126 12 6	270 10 0	Clothing of Inmates.
4 16 0	—	108 13 0	60 5 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
23 6 3	98 8 0	26 19 6	30 0 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
15 7 2	27 19 9	18 10 10	81 15 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
—	7 9 6	3 15 0	0 5 6	Printing and Office Expenses.
5 13 0	19 0 3	27 6 4	68 14 6	Travelling and Police Charges.
7 3 0	15 0 0	17 7 7	40 0 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
823 14 11	1,110 9 6	1,101 14 8	1,900 0 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
40 0 0	60 0 0	66 0 0	15 1 3	Total Ordinary Charges.
—	95 15 2	40 0 0	45 0 0	Extra Charges.
20 0 0	—	32 10 0	—	Rent of School Premises.
5 0 0	—	—	70 18 9	Interest.
—	—	—	280 0 0	Disposal, Home.
63 0 0	155 15 2	182 10 0	411 0 0	Emigration.
828 14 11	1,266 4 8	1,284 4 8	2,871 0 0	Building and Land.
74 12 0	348 0 3	97 4 0	246 17 6	Total Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	Total Expenditure.
—	—	—	—	Industrial Department.
—	—	—	—	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
—	—	—	—	Loss do.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Louis, THURLES.	TIPPERARY.	St. Catherine's, STRAHAN.	CARDROQUIN.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	45	63	97	36
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	2	-	2
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	2	-	-
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	2*	6	5*	3
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	4	6	4	8
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	-	9	10	-
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	555 1 0	821 15 3	1,269 8 3	472 1 2
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	-	150 0 0	10 0 0	4 16 6
Payments from Rates, . . .	107 19 6	37 10 9	19 16 9	178 4 10
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	25 0 0	16 2 6	60 0 0	40 0 0
Hire of Labour,	-	-	10 0 0	-
Sundries,	-	-	-	-
Total Receipts,	716 0 6	1,025 8 6	1,369 5 0	693 2 6
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	37 0 0	47 8 0	20 0 0	153 0 0
Officers' Rations,	88 0 0	85 15 0	54 0 0	105 0 0
Food of Inmates,	329 0 0	486 8 3	1,187 0 0	835 8 6
Clothing of Inmates,	119 10 0	138 10 0	182 18 8	96 16 6
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . .	75 17 9	80 0 7	90 12 0	40 4 5
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . .	97 8 0	14 14 7	55 0 0	8 10 9
Furniture and House Sundries, .	28 0 0	279 0 1	60 15 0	23 15 6
Printing and Office Expenses, .	12 0 0	20 17 7	8 0 0	6 2 3
Travelling and Police Charges, .	-	2 17 0	-	-
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., .	14 0 0	3 17 8	16 0 0	15 18 11
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	4 0 0	6 16 9	5 10 0	9 4 9
Total Ordinary Charges, . .	759 15 9	1,117 15 6	1,659 15 8	794 10 7
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	-	-	-	6 0 0
Interest,	15 0 0	253 18 8	-	44 2 0
Disposal, Home,	-	13 4 10	35 0 0	-
Emigration,	-	-	-	-
Building and Land,	-	1,829 9 2	302 0 0	183 15 7
Total Extra Charges, . . .	15 0 0	2,096 10 8	337 0 0	183 17 7
Total Expenditure,	774 15 9	8,214 6 2	2,056 15 8	978 8 2
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand and bills).	-	68 14 2	169 6 6	46 18 0
Loss do.	-	-	-	-

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland.

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and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1878—continued.

St. Dominic's, WATERFORD.	Mount Carmel, MOATE.	St. Aidan's, NEW BOES.	St. Michael's, WEXFORD.	Meath, BRAY.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
120	53	70	104	88	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
-	-	-	1	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
4	-	8	-	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
5	-	4	23	-	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
4	4	9	14	1	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
8	-	3	6	4	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,553 10 6	688 17 0	908 9 6	1,373 5 6	494 1 8	Treasury Allowance.
-	-	-	16 18 6	160 12 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
316 12 0	227 8 5	250 9 10	456 14 4	227 5 0	Payments from Rates.
-	-	48 0 0	323 12 4	-	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	*144 3 5	Sundries.
1,870 12 8	911 5 5	1,201 19 4	2,170 5 2	1,026 1 8	Total Receipts.
					EXPENDITURE.
40 0 0	117 0 0	166 0 0	26 17 6	133 5 2	Ordinary Charges.
180 9 0	50 0 0	180 0 0	133 0 0	13 5 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).
1,206 15 2	335 0 0	733 16 6	1,027 9 0	274 13 4	Officers' Rations.
304 9 8	125 5 0	179 19 5	250 8 5	124 9 7	Food of Inmates.
280 3 9	65 10 0	99 11 9	195 12 1	175 16 6	Clothing of Inmates.
-	54 0 0	54 17 9	61 17 9	49 12 11	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
228 14 1	40 4 0	48 11 5	165 4 4	70 13 11	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
88 0 11	18 10 0	11 1 3	46 9 8	19 13 10	Furniture and House Sundries.
-	-	-	2 3 2	7 10 4	Printing and Office Expenses.
12 4 6	12 0 0	22 0 0	86 15 7	9 12 8	Travelling and Police Charges.
17 9 4	20 5 4	4 9 4	75 18 10	4 5 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
2,268 5 5	837 14 10	1,444 7 4	2,041 10 11	882 17 10	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
					Total Ordinary Charges.
100 0 0	21 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	140 0 0	Extra Charges.
106 0 0	100 0 0	92 12 0	180 9 4	-	Rent of School Premises.
26 4 0	27 0 0	73 11 0	58 15 0	26 18 4	Interest.
-	12 0 0	-	-	-	Disposal, Home.
-	-	283 2 0	300 3 0	-	Emigration.
232 4 0	160 0 0	479 5 0	445 7 4	176 18 4	Building, and Land.
					Total Extra Charges.
3,500 9 5	997 14 10	1,923 12 4	2,486 18 8	1,059 16 2	Total Expenditure.
129 11 0	86 9 5	102 5 9	192 11 3	111 12 3	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
					Less do.

* Including £140, Rent refunded by Earl of Meath

18.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS

SCHOOL.	No. of Children charged to Treasury.	Total Number of Children whose Maintenance is included in Expenditure.	RECEIPTS.					TOTAL.
			Treasury Allowance.	Payments by Grand Jurors and Corporations.	Subscriptions, Donations, Payments from Voluntary Institutions, &c.	Profit on Industrial Departments.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Gibraltar Ship, Belfast.	213	223	2,987 9 0	1,446 13 10	540 10 3	—	4,931 4 0	
Hampton House, "	38	41	735 7 0	341 2 10	98 17 4	170 10 1	1,346 7 9	
MILLTOWN, "	75	81	977 14 0	487 9 2	114 12 0	—	1,579 16 8	
St. Patrick's, Female, Belfast.	80	00	732 3 3	390 16 7	220 7 7	24 1 0	1,430 8 0	
Cavan,	87	93	1,122 4 0	52 10 1	106 17 3	171 10 11	1,433 17 9	
Clonakilty,	190	153	1,030 14 0	407 4 1	69 10 0	156 1 0	2,233 0 9	
Queensdown,	43	48	495 2 2	125 13 8	—	62 15 8	783 14 8	
Kinsale,	160	150	1,054 16 4	730 19 10	—	208 13 0	2,993 8 4	
Blackrock, Cork,	73	84	976 15 9	300 10 9	141 1 4	88 8 5	1,507 1 3	
St. Finbar's,	132	126	1,718 0 3	502 3 2	41 18 3	174 7 0	2,442 9 1	
Greennod, "	187	169	2,180 17 9	561 3 7	15 0 0	243 17 0	3,100 19 1	
St. Nicholas, "	74	79	925 12 0	274 3 10	315 7 3	121 8 11	1,630 19 0	
Training Home, Cork,	58	103	1,369 12 0	384 17 8	64 9 1	190 12 8	1,921 11 1	
Artane, Dublin,	888	803	8,051 13 0	4,363 0 11	2,342 8 3	664 9 11	13,738 19 7	
Boosterstown, Dublin,	124	123	1,718 18 0	718 17 9	43 15 0	160 3 4	2,641 19 10	
Lakelands,	70	71	911 7 2	385 10 11	—	110 0 0	1,406 13 9	
Meath, Boys, Blackrock,	63	53	680 2 3	204 14 4	445 8 11	30 11 2	1,456 17 9	
Merrion,	100	103	1,303 11 9	577 5 0	25 0 0	123 0 0	2,033 17 9	
Heytesbury-st., Dublin,	42	48	567 11 9	240 8 10	177 2 8	113 15 7	1,108 16 10	
Longfara,	113	113	1,442 4 0	549 15 9	—	279 14 0	2,371 14 8	
Clifden,	38	45	492 6 0	208 8 0	144 10 9	60 12 0	815 8 9	
Oughterard,	40	40	520 3 2	118 14 2	—	27 13 5	681 10 10	
St. Anne's, Galway,	77	78	1,000 10 0	198 13 7	—	127 0 0	1,325 9 10	
Salt Hill, "	99	90	1,340 2 0	454 7 9	404 18 9	103 5 10	2,444 14 9	
Kilmarney, "	103	100	1,323 13 3	328 17 11	83 1 0	80 19 4	1,773 11 0	
St. Joseph's, Tralee,	130	100	1,342 17 0	512 8 3	6 5 0	128 2 4	2,012 17 2	
Kerry House, "	10	10	214 17 0	198 15 8	—	22 5 4	405 13 4	
Pembroke Alma, Tralee,	69	70	940 11 9	173 7 4	45 12 0	53 17 8	1,163 8 3	
Kilkenny,	95	95	1,238 7 0	382 19 10	322 11 4	240 0 11	2,194 19 1	
Parsonstown, "	75	82	1,040 17 0	515 8 10	82 4 8	168 2 3	1,804 12 1	
St. George's, Limerick,	69	66	767 16 3	32 0 9	9 3 8	74 0 1	883 8 9	
St. Vincent's, "	130	124	1,493 8 0	—	—	290 15 1	1,883 4 1	
Limerick, Boys,	98	116	1,333 0 0	487 18 8	213 6 8	350 4 9	2,283 18 0	
Newtownforbes,	80	81	1,034 0 8	237 2 9	150 10 0	28 11 7	1,500 18 10	
Drogheda,	92	95	1,188 3 9	470 10 6	—	33 8 0	1,708 3 0	
Westport,	40	31	1,042 16 0	410 0 0	30 0 0	29 12 0	1,512 9 0	
Monaghan,	37	38	873 5 4	284 8 11	37 0 0	214 10 8	1,409 12 7	
Roscommon,	44	44	521 3 2	204 19 2	318 0 0	74 12 0	1,158 14 11	
Sligo,	50	77	801 1 8	100 10 7	277 13 10	848 0 3	1,336 11 0	
Templemore,	60	67	761 0 0	71 15 0	00 0 0	67 4 0	1,040 9 0	
Cashel,	108	104	1,378 12 0	251 8 4	25 0 0	216 17 0	1,870 13 0	
Thurles,	45	45	585 1 0	167 19 6	23 0 0	—	775 0 6	
Tipperary,	43	73	321 13 8	37 10 9	185 2 3	23 14 9	1,602 2 8	
Strabane,	37	67	1,269 8 8	10 18 0	30 0 0	160 8 3	1,558 11 8	
Cappoquin,	36	41	473 1 2	178 4 10	44 10 0	40 18 0	744 8 8	
Waterford,	120	123	1,563 19 0	316 12 0	—	129 11 0	2,000 3 0	
Meate,	53	53	683 17 0	227 3 5	—	83 9 3	997 14 10	
New Ross,	70	77	903 9 0	220 9 10	48 0 0	122 5 0	1,264 8 1	
Wexford,	104	123	1,379 3 3	456 14 4	240 5 4	192 11 3	2,242 13 5	
Bray,	88	89	494 1 0	227 6 0	304 15 5	111 12 3	1,137 15 11	
Total,	4,734	5,402	62,121 19 8	20,444 3 0	3,332 8 11	7,373 10 5	83,281 0 0	

of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE in 1878.

EXPENDITURE.				
Cost of Maintenance and Management, including Rent, Interest, and Disposal (outlay on Land and Buildings not included).	Outlay on Buildings and Land.	TOTAL.	Cost per Head, not including Expenditure on Buildings and Land, or Profit and Loss on Industrial Departments.	SCHOOLS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
4,430 2 3	532 3 1	5,022 10 4	19 0 3	Gibraltar Ship, Belfast.
1,118 0 1	93 7 1	1,216 7 2	13 6 0	Hampton House, "
2,900 2 10	—	* 2,253 15 6	25 16 1	Milltown, "
1,334 15 3	140 5 9	1,475 1 0	22 4 11	St. Patrick's, Female, Belfast.
1,478 7 2	—	1,378 7 2	18 0 11	Cavan.
2,519 14 0	300 0 0	3,219 14 0	18 5 2	Clonakilty.
771 3 0	—	771 3 0	10 1 3	Queensdown.
2,905 8 2	52 15 4	2,958 3 5	19 7 4	Kilsale.
1,584 5 2	9 10 0	1,594 1 2	18 17 2	Blackrock, Cork.
2,351 3 11	268 4 10	2,619 8 0	18 14 3	St. Finbar's, "
2,028 19 1	13 0 0	2,041 19 1	17 17 10	Groanmount, "
1,443 4 7	—	1,445 4 7	18 5 19	St. Nicholas, "
1,020 2 5	50 18 9	2,047 1 2	10 0 2	Trinading House, Cork.
14,269 0 1	5,286 10 0	20,215 10 1	21 0 0	Artane, Dublin.
2,485 4 10	—	2,485 4 10	17 18 1	Boosterstown, Dublin.
1,506 17 4	—	1,506 17 4	21 4 5	Lackenland.
658 13 3	300 0 0	1,263 13 3	18 1 3	Meath, Boys, Blackrock.
2,123 13 7	—	2,123 13 7	20 14 4	Merrion.
1,964 5 11	38 10 8	1,990 16 5	22 13 4	Heytesbury-street, Dublin.
2,617 8 4	91 0 0	2,709 8 4	23 7 4	Loughrea.
626 1 2	55 2 7	613 3 9	19 1 4	Clidias.
814 15 0	—	814 15 6	20 7 4	Oughtierard.
1,371 13 8	—	1,371 13 8	17 11 8	St. Anne's, Galway.
2,164 16 11	257 17 4	2,302 14 3	21 5 2	Salt Hill, "
2,143 5 6	1,969 15 11	3,212 1 5	18 13 1	Kilmarney, "
1,989 15 8	291 12 0	2,171 8 2	19 13 11	St. Joseph's, Tralee.
338 10 0	2 12 0	341 2 0	21 3 1	Kerry House, "
1,287 9 2	50 0 0	1,337 9 2	18 7 10	Pembroke House, Tralee.
2,374 0 4	1,600 0 0	3,374 0 4	24 13 10	Kilkenney.
1,546 12 7	—	1,546 12 7	16 17 2	Parsonstown.
1,308 1 3	—	1,308 1 3	21 10 0	St. George's, Limerick.
3,119 17 10	622 8 9	3,742 4 7	28 13 11	St. Vincent's, "
8,336 17 10	25 8 2	8,362 7 0	28 13 4	Limerick, Boys.
1,063 8 8	415 14 7	2,619 2 10	19 13 10	Newtownforbes.
1,776 17 9	—	1,776 17 9	13 14 1	Drogheda.
1,668 11 6	—	1,668 11 6	19 7 3	Westport.
1,835 15 2	98 10 8	1,934 14 10	27 5 9	Monaghan.
888 14 11	—	888 14 11	17 15 6	Roscommon.
1,290 4 8	—	1,290 4 8	16 8 10	Sligo.
1,234 4 8	—	1,234 4 8	18 8 5	Templemore.
2,061 0 0	280 0 0	2,571 0 0	10 14 5	Camel.
774 15 9	—	774 15 9	17 4 4	Thurles.
1,364 17 0	1,829 0 2	3,214 5 2	21 14 2	Tipperary.
1,694 15 8	662 0 0	2,046 15 6	17 0 5	Strabane.
844 12 7	133 15 7	978 8 2	20 12 0	Cappagh.
3,500 9 3	—	2,500 0 5	10 7 8	Walsford.
997 14 10	—	997 14 10	18 16 6	Monks.
1,640 10 4	283 2 0	1,923 12 4	21 6 1	New Ross.
2,286 13 9	200 5 0	2,486 18 3	17 17 3	Wexford.
1,022 16 2	—	1,022 16 2	27 3 6	Bray.
161,175 16 9	14,747 18 10	* 116,092 8 2	—	Total.

* Including a loss of £108 13s. 7d. on Industrial Department.

19.—PARTICULARS of INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CHILDREN who have been committed to Reformatories for Absconding, Breach of Rules, &c., since the passing of the Act.

Year	Original Name.	Industrial School and term spent there.	Reformatory to which sent.	Offence for which committed.	Offence disposed and character as far as known.	
		For. Miss. Wks.				
1876,	E. P.,	Longferry,	0 3 0	Bellinacree,	Reformatory,	In service as landman and doing well (he married).
"	E. P.,	St. George's,	0 6 3	Kinnegad,	Almshouse,	In service and doing well.
"	M. J. E.,	Lisbarnet,	0 3 0	Bellinacree,	Do.,	In service; absconded at Limerick, 2nd May, 1877.
1877,	M. K.,	Do.,	0 10 0	High Park,	Do.,	Discharged from Reformatory after two months, being epileptic.
"	T. M.,	Do.,	1 3 0	Wexham,	Violent conduct,	In service in Scotland; doing well.
"	M. A. B.,	Grange-road,	0 0 0	Do.,	Insobriety,	Residence not known; character "doubtful."
"	J. C.,	Artemis,	1 15 0	Philpottstown,	Absconding,	In Reformatory doing well.
"	M. W.,	Do.,	0 6 0	Do.,	Do.,	Emigrated to South Africa; doing well.
1878,	E. S.,	Quinstown,	1 11 0	Limerick,	Do.,	In service and doing well (he married).
"	W. L.,	Greenwood,	0 10 0	Upton,	Do.,	Emigrated to Australia, in a steamer.
"	J. D.,	Artemis,	1 0 0	Philpottstown,	Do. and larceny,	In Dublin; character "doubtful."
"	C. E.,	Quinstown,	0 4 0	Bellinacree,	Do.,	In service doing well.
"	M. H.,	Do.,	0 3 0	Do.,	Do.,	Returned to friends; doing well.
"	E. H.,	Do.,	0 4 0	Do.,	Do.,	Do. is now married.
"	M. H.,	Parsonstown,	0 4 0	Do.,	Do.,	Returned to friends; "doubtful."
"	L. P.,	Do.,	0 . .	Wexham,	Do.,	Emigrated to Canada; character "doubtful."
1879,	W. J. E.,	"Glasgow" Ship,	0 9 0	Malton,	Larceny and larceny on board,	Working in Belfast.
"	J. H.,	Greenwood,	0 4 0	Upton,	Almshouse,	Working with a stevedore in Cork.
"	J. D.,	Artemis,	2 11 0	Glencree,	Do.,	In Dublin; doing well.

	A. E.	Ball Hill	2	0	0	Philpotts,	Search of rates,	Employed at farm work, doing well.
	E. E.	St. Joseph's, Dublin	1	0	0	Upton,	Accompanying,	Working in Dublin.
	O. E.	Newcastle,	0	20	0	Ballantine,	Immigration,	There in England in transit; doing well.
	T. E.	Waterford,	1	0	0	Lawson,	Do,	Living with her mother in Dublin.
	M. A. H.	Do,	0	20	0	Do,	Do,	Emigrated to Sydney.
	L. O.	Do,	0	20	0	Do,	Do,	In service in Dublin.
	M. L.	Woolf,	0	7	0	Ballantine,	Accompanying,	Remained in Ireland; is doing well.
1878,	M. L.	Francis House,	0	0	0	Out-street,	Immigration,	Do, doing well.
"	E. E.	Dublin,	4	1	0	Ballantine,	Accompanying,	Do, doing well.
"	M. C.	Armagh,	0	10	0	Philpotts,	Do,	Emigrated to America.
"	O. E.	Lakeville,	0	0	0	Marshall,	Young, improper language,	Lately discharged.
"	A. P.	Out-street,	0	11	0	Marshall,	Immigration,	In service, and doing well.
"	T. E.	Philpotts,	0	10	0	Philpotts,	Search of rates,	Returned to parents, since dead.
"	M. E.	Do,	0	0	0	Do,	Do,	Doing well.
"	M. E.	St. Joseph's, Dublin	1	0	0	Upton,	Accompanying,	In Dublin, and doing well.
"	M. E.	Moate,	1	7	0	Marshall,	Do,	Not yet discharged.
1879,	E. M. C.	"Clonlara,"	0	0	0	Edwards,	Do,	Do.
"	J. E.	Government,	1	0	0	Upton,	Immigration,	No report yet.
"	A. E.	Do,	0	12	0	Do,	Accompanying,	Do.
"	M. E.	Armagh,	0	0	0	Philpotts,	Do,	Not yet discharged.
"	M. C.	Ball Hill,	0	11	0	Upton,	Do,	Do.
1880,	T. M.	Edwards,	0	0	0	Upton,	Do,	No report yet.
"	A. E.	Do,	0	1	0	Philpotts,	Do,	Not yet discharged.
"	M. E.	Armagh,	0	0	0	Marshall,	Do,	Do.
"	T. C.	Government,	0	4	0	Upton,	Do,	Do.
"	M. E.	Trinity House,	0	7	0	Out-street,	Lavory,	Do.
"	C. C.	Lakeville,	0	10	0	High Park,	Do,	Do.
"	E. M.	Waterford,	0	0	0	Lawson,	Immigration,	Do.
"	E. C.	Wickham,	0	20	0	Ballantine,	Visited mother,	Do.
"	A. E.	North Daps,	4	2	0	Edwards,	Lavory with her mother,	Do.
1881,	M. D.	Clonlara,	0	0	0	Ballantine,	Lavory,	Not yet discharged.
"	M. E.	Armagh,	0	4	0	Upton,	Accompanying,	Do.

[illegible]

20.—RETURN showing DEATHS in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, in 1878, and their Causes.

School.	Consumption.	Lung Diseases, Pneumonia, &c.	Brain Diseases, Tubercular Meningitis.	Measles Disease.	Scrofulous Disease of Hip.	Epilepsy.	Scrophs.	Drowning.	Dropsy.	Fever.	Small Pox.	Acute Rheumatism.	Gastritis.	Heart Disease.	Paralysis.	Asthma.	Total.	
																	Males.	Females.
"Gibraltar,"	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Hampton House,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Miltown,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cavan,	2*	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Clonsilla,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Kinsale,	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Finbar's,	-	-	-	-	-	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenmount,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Arlane,	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Booterstown,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Merrion,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Loughrea,	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Clifden,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Salt Hill,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
St. Joseph's, Tralee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Killarney,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kilkenny,	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
St. Vincent's, Limerick.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Monaghan,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Roscommon,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sligo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Templemore,	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Castel,	8†	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cappequin,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Wexford,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total,	28	10	10	2	8	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	41

* One after expiration of term.

† While on licence.

‡ Two while on licence.

21.—PAYMENTS FROM PARENTS.

A LIST of PLACES from which PAYMENTS have been received on account of Juvenile Offenders under Detention in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the Year ended 31st December, 1878, and the AMOUNT Collected at each such Place.

County.	Name of Place.	Amount.	County.	Name of Place.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
ANTRIM, . .	Ballymena, . .	5 5 0	KING'S, . .	Parsonstown, . .	1 6 0
" . .	Ballymoney, . .	1 1 4	LIMERICK, . .	Adare, . .	0 19 0
" . .	Belfast, . .	179 19 9	" . .	Limerick, . .	19 4 0
" . .	Lisburn, . .	8 14 0	LONDONDERY, . .	Coleraine, . .	0 5 0
ARMAGH, . .	Armagh, . .	0 11 6	" . .	Linnavady, . .	1 2 6
" . .	Newry, . .	8 13 0	" . .	Londonderry, . .	2 17 6
" . .	Portadown, . .	3 19 0	LONGFORD, . .	Ballymahon, . .	0 11 6
CARLOW, . .	Bagenalstown, . .	0 19 6	LOUTH, . .	Drogheda, . .	8 14 10
CAYAN, . .	Bailieboro', . .	0 4 4	MAYO, . .	Claremorris, . .	0 1 2
" . .	Cavan, . .	2 2 0	MEATH, . .	Navan, . .	0 10 6
CLARE, . .	Kilrush, . .	1 11 3	MONAGHAN, . .	Carrikmacross, . .	1 6 0
CORK, . .	Ballincollig, . .	8 5 0	" . .	Clontarf, . .	0 17 6
" . .	Clonakilty, . .	0 1 0	" . .	Monaghan, . .	1 1 0
" . .	Cork, . .	44 1 0	QUEEN'S, . .	Abbeydick, . .	1 6 0
" . .	Dunmanway, . .	2 8 4	" . .	Ballylisan, . .	0 0 6
" . .	Fermoy, . .	1 6 0	SLIGO, . .	Ballymote, . .	1 6 0
" . .	Kantark, . .	1 8 0	TIPPERARY, . .	Ballynonty, . .	0 8 8
" . .	Mallow, . .	1 6 0	" . .	Clonmel, . .	1 5 3
" . .	Midleton, . .	5 4 0	" . .	Nenagh, . .	5 7 0
" . .	Mitchelstown, . .	1 0 8	" . .	Thurles, . .	1 6 0
" . .	Queensdown, . .	16 5 0	" . .	Tipperary, . .	0 11 4
" . .	Skibbereen, . .	0 13 0	TYRONE, . .	N.T. Stewart, . .	1 6 0
" . .	Youghal, . .	0 11 0	" . .	Omagh, . .	4 2 3
DOWN, . .	Banbridge, . .	0 8 8	WATERFORD, . .	Dungarvan, . .	0 5 10
" . .	Newtownards, . .	6 10 0	" . .	Portlaw, . .	1 6 0
DUBLIN, . .	Balbriggan, . .	0 6 6	" . .	Waterford, . .	12 1 6
" . .	Clontarf, . .	5 9 6	WEXFORD, . .	Ennisceorthy, . .	1 1 0
" . .	Dublin, . .	376 14 2	" . .	Gorey, . .	0 17 6
" . .	Dundrum, . .	0 15 6	" . .	New Ross, . .	5 12 6
GALWAY, . .	Ballinasloe, . .	1 18 0	" . .	Taghmon, . .	0 0 7
KERRY, . .	Killarney, . .	0 12 6	" . .	Wexford, . .	0 15 6
" . .	Trillick, . .	2 10 8	WICKLOW, . .	Bray, . .	1 6 11
KILDARE, . .	Athy, . .	0 2 2	" . .	Dunlavin, . .	3 7 2
" . .	Kildare, . .	1 10 0	" . .	Tinahely, . .	0 8 6
" . .	Nass, . .	5 4 0	" . .	Wicklow, . .	1 6 0
KILKENNY, . .	Callan, . .	0 2 9			
" . .	Kilkenny, . .	4 12 3			
			Total, . .		776 4 10

22.—PAYMENTS FROM PARENTS.

A LIST of PLACES from which PAYMENTS have been received on account of Children under Detention in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS during the Year ended 31st December, 1878, and the AMOUNT Collected at each such Place.

		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
ANTRIM, . .	Belfast, . .	237 10 11	CAYAN, . .	Ballyconnell, . .	1 12 6
" . .	Carrickfergus, . .	1 7 8	" . .	Ballyjamesduff, . .	0 8 8
" . .	Glenties, . .	9 4 6	" . .	Cavan, . .	2 12 0
" . .	Lisburn, . .	0 17 6	CORK, . .	Ballincollig, . .	0 6 0
ARMAGH, . .	Newry, . .	0 6 6	" . .	Bandon, . .	2 7 6
" . .	Portadown, . .	2 16 6	" . .	Castletown, . .	0 13 0

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF CHILDREN IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

County.	Name of Place.	Amount.	County.	Name of Place.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
CORK, . . .	Clonskilly, . . .	0 6 1	LIMERICK, . . .	Newcastle, . . .	3 2 0
" . . .	Cork, . . .	70 15 10	" . . .	New Pallas, . . .	0 6 6
" . . .	Fermoy, . . .	0 14 3	LONDONDERRY, . . .	Londonderry, . . .	3 1 0
" . . .	Kinsale, . . .	3 14 0	" . . .	Magherafelt, . . .	1 14 0
" . . .	Mallow, . . .	2 0 4	LONGFORD, . . .	Ballymahon, . . .	2 12 0
" . . .	Midleton, . . .	2 12 0	MAYO, . . .	Ballinrobe, . . .	0 8 2
" . . .	Mitchelstown, . . .	0 15 9	" . . .	Claremorris, . . .	0 5 3
" . . .	Queenstown, . . .	25 16 9	" . . .	Swinford, . . .	0 7 11
DONEGAL, . . .	Moville, . . .	1 8 0	MONAGHAN, . . .	Carrickmacross, . . .	4 0 0
DOWN, . . .	Downpatrick, . . .	1 15 0	ROSCOMMON, . . .	Castleres, . . .	0 0 5
" . . .	Newtownards, . . .	1 1 0	TIPPERARY, . . .	Cahir, . . .	0 10 0
DUBLIN, . . .	Balbriggan, . . .	1 8 0	" . . .	Clonmel, . . .	1 14 7
" . . .	Clontarf, . . .	2 10 1	" . . .	Dundrum, . . .	0 15 0
" . . .	Dublin, . . .	96 7 9	" . . .	Templemore, . . .	3 1 5
" . . .	Dundrum, . . .	1 1 4	" . . .	Tipperary, . . .	13 18 2
GALWAY, . . .	Ballinasloe, . . .	0 8 8	TYRONE, . . .	Dungannon, . . .	1 6 0
" . . .	Dunmore, . . .	0 8 3	WATERFORD, . . .	Dangarvan, . . .	0 7 3
" . . .	Galway, . . .	18 14 6	" . . .	Perlaw, . . .	1 8 10
" . . .	Gort, . . .	1 8 0	" . . .	Waterford, . . .	2 0 9
" . . .	Outerard, . . .	0 8 8	WESTMEATH, . . .	Castlepollard, . . .	2 12 0
" . . .	Woodford, . . .	0 16 8	" . . .	Moate, . . .	2 10 9
KERRY, . . .	Killarney, . . .	29 1 7	" . . .	Mullingar, . . .	1 6 0
" . . .	Listowel, . . .	8 19 0	WEXFORD, . . .	New Ross, . . .	0 12 6
" . . .	Trillick, . . .	27 15 11	" . . .	Wexford, . . .	4 13 2
KILKENNY, . . .	Calkan, . . .	1 0 0	WICKLOW, . . .	Bray, . . .	6 11 6
" . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	8 10 0	" . . .	Wicklow, . . .	2 12 0
KING'S, . . .	Parsonstown, . . .	0 8 0			
LIMERICK, . . .	Adare, . . .	1 17 0	Total of Industrial Schools, . . .		635 17 5
" . . .	Bruff, . . .	0 17 4	" Reformatories, . . .		776 4 10
" . . .	Kilfinane, . . .	2 1 8			
" . . .	Limerick, . . .	4 11 6	Gross Total, . . .		£1,412 2 3

23.—AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED BY GRAND JURIES, &c.

AMOUNTS contributed in 1878 by GRAND JURIES and BOROUGHs towards maintenance of Children in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in Ireland.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.	Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	2,129 4 6	Limerick City, . . .	302 6 0
Belfast Town, . . .	548 13 2	Londonderry, . . .	50 10 1
Armagh, . . .	85 3 5	Longford, . . .	223 2 1
Carlow, . . .	—	Louth, . . .	8 19 8
Cavan, . . .	11 10 0	Drogheda Town, . . .	67 16 5
Clare, . . .	68 9 7	Mayo, . . .	454 2 4
Cork County, . . .	1,837 3 5	Meath, . . .	33 10 6
Cork City, . . .	1,918 5 11	Monaghan, . . .	347 14 10
Donegal, . . .	8 3 8	Queens, . . .	—
Down, . . .	147 19 11	Roscommon, . . .	216 19 2
Dublin County, . . .	1,890 18 9	Sligo County, . . .	7 5 3
Dublin City, . . .	5,474 4 4	Sligo Town, . . .	163 9 2
Fermanagh, . . .	9 7 8	Tipperary, N.R., . . .	40 13 7
Galway County, . . .	1,243 16 3	Tipperary, S.R., . . .	—
Galway Town, . . .	250 12 0	Tyrone, . . .	19 10 11
Kerry, . . .	1,156 19 5	Waterford County, . . .	467 2 2
Kildare, . . .	109 6 2	Waterford City, . . .	—
Kilkenny County, . . .	213 2 1	Westmeath, . . .	81 11 6
Kilkenny City, . . .	158 7 10	Wexford County, . . .	490 16 1
King's, . . .	147 11 2	Wicklow, . . .	124 13 7
Leitrim, . . .	88 10 0		
Limerick County, . . .	630 13 0	Total, . . .	20,444 3 9

24.—AMOUNTS contributed in 1878 by GRAND JURIES and BOROUGH COUNCILS towards maintenance of young Offenders in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in Ireland.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.	Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	925 14 11	Limerick City,	226 5 6
Armagh,	128 0 8	Londonderry,	89 10 0
Carlow,	15 4 8	Longford,	85 10 1
Cavan,	41 11 0	Louth,	23 5 0
Clare,	82 18 2	Drogheda Town,	—
Cork County,	298 12 7	Mayo,	72 12 8
" City,	467 14 5	Meath,	54 4 6
Donegal,	37 7 8	Monaghan,	90 18 10
Down,	137 2 10	Queen's,	38 10 5
Dublin County,	827 5 2	Roscommon,	17 3 4
" City,	2,568 18 10	Sligo,	52 12 8
Fermanagh,	55 11 7	Tipperary N.R.,	85 7 9
Galway County,	149 8 0	Tipperary S.R.,	188 18 11
" Town,	22 17 5	Tyrone,	73 5 4
Kerry,	148 12 0	Waterford County,	174 18 11
Kildare,	127 0 8	" City,	40 6 5
Kilkenny County,	78 10 6	Westmeath,	52 7 0
" City,	30 6 3	Wexford,	153 7 3
King's,	20 16 2	Wicklow,	122 17 6
Leitrim,	32 14 10		
Limerick County,	145 12 2	Total,	7,858 16 9

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